

ARMOUR DENIES COMBINE EXISTS AMONG PACKERS

Takes Stand at Capital in
Fight to Repel U. S.
Control.

(Continued from first page.)

is attempting to dominate the whole sale grocery business is untrue; its total interest in this line being only 4.5 per cent of its general business.

That the company does not own and has no interest in the canneries which pack salmon, tuna, or other fish or vegetables.

That Armour & Co. has no intention of engaging in the retail business.

Not Based on Agreement.

That the percentage purchase chart prepared by the federal trade commission shows merely the proportions as developed during years of business, but is not based on agreement between the packers.

That the business of Armour & Co. is conducted in accord with the highest and best business ethics of the day, and that the purpose is to give the best possible service to the public.

That during the last eighteen years, including the war period, the earnings of Armour & Co. on the actual investment and appraised value of the business averaged 8 per cent.

Mr. Armour concluded with a declaration that passage of the proposed legislation would seriously affect business conditions in general.

Change Would Reach Far.

"If a monkey wrench is thrown into the gears of this business, its effect will not be confined to the meat packing industry," said Mr. Armour. "If the ability of the packing industry to properly function is impaired, it will affect the live stock industry, and in turn, will affect corn prices. Wheat will then be drawn in, and so will bread and so will labor, and so will everything that has for its basis the wealth produced by agriculture.

"The theories on which pending legislation is based are not constructive; they are not progressive. They are reactionary. They would disrupt the great manufacturing and marketing machines which have a century of experience behind them, and the results would be detrimental, not alone to the leading industry of this nation, but even more so to that portion of the public which produces and which consumes food, and which must have food brought within its reach in shape to eat."

Brings Up Yards Company.

One of the matters not dealt with in Mr. Armour's formal statement regarding which he was questioned was the financial history of the Chicago Union Stock Yards company. Representative Doremus of Michigan brought up the topic.

"Is Mr. Colver's testimony regarding the incorporation of the Union Stock Yards company under the law of Maine substantially true?" asked Mr. Doremus. "I refer particularly to the incorporation by yourself and Mr. Prince of Boston of the company at a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and the subsequent increase to \$3,000,000, without adding a dollar of cash. Mr. Colver testified, I believe, that your cash contribution to the capital stock of the corporation was \$14,000."

"I don't know just how much it was, but I can get the figures for you," replied Mr. Armour.

No Cash for Increase.

"Is it true that the stock was increased without any additional cash investment, making your holdings worth something more than \$1,000,000?"

"That is true, but the value was there," said Mr. Armour. "I think the value of the stock yards is very much more than \$1,000,000."

"And the \$7,000,000 was not water?"

"No, sir," he replied.

Chairman Sims questioned him regarding the government ownership of stock and refrigerator cars and the branching out by the packers in other lines of business.

"In view of your loss in the operation of private cars last year, I should think the packers would be glad to have the railroads take over these cars," said Representative Sims.

"I think your position on that is quite clear," replied Mr. Armour. "We have no objection to being relieved of the private cars providing we can get some tangible guarantee of getting enough cars to prosecute our business from day to day."

Doubts Ability of Railways.

"But you question whether or not the railroads would do so?" queried Mr. Sims.

"I question it very much," answered Mr. Armour.

"You have shown how the packing companies engaged in other business," continued Mr. Sims. "In so far as a

Packers' Agent, \$32,400 a Year Man, Tells Senators of Aiding U. S. as Labor of Love

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Thomas F. Logan, packers' lobbyist, told the senate agriculture committee today how he went abroad last November in company with Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, and sat with them in inter-larded conferences held for the purpose of supplying Europe with food from America.

Mr. Logan admitted his salary from various employers aggregated \$2,700 a month and that this was paid to him while abroad with Mr. Hurley and Mr. Hoover. At the same time, the government of the United States was paying his expenses abroad, he stated. Mr. Hurley knew about his connections with the packers, he testified.

Members of the committee directed many questions at Mr. Logan to bring out his activities among government officials in Washington on behalf of interests which he represented.

Mr. Logan, formerly a newspaper man, said he had given up active newspaper work some time ago to devote all of his attention to his present work.

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Mr. Logan stated his monthly income as follows: From Swift & Co., \$500; from the Atlantic Refining company, \$700; from the General Electric company, \$500; from the Standard Oil company of Indiana, \$500; and from the Freepoint Sulphur company, \$500. In addition he testified he receives an irregular salary at the rate of \$500 a month from the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

Had Tip on Hoover.

It was shown that Mr. Logan gave the packers a tip on the appointment of Mr. Hoover as food administrator several days ahead of the official announcement from the White House. He was also questioned about his association with the members of the federal trade commission. Mr. Logan denied he knew them.

"That is all camouflage," interrupted Senator Kenyon of Iowa. "The senator showed he was intimately associated with Mr. Hurley while he was chairman of the federal trade commission, and with Joseph E. Davies, who recently resigned from the commission to make an unsuccessful run for the senate from Wisconsin."

"Will you deny that you wrote the packers a letter telling them that Mr. Davies told you?" asked Senator Kenyon.

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ELL & CO
Clearance Sale
Oriental and
American
RUGS

THIRTEEN STILL
FALLING OUT;
3 MORE DEAD

Gambler, 'Peacock' Cherin, and Car Robber Latest Victims.

Three times yesterday the law of the underworld claimed its pay with death. Peacock, gambler, believed by the police to have been shot by other members on Jan. 16, died last night at the Post Graduate hospital.

He was shot just two days before Charles Stillwell, burglar and store robber, was shot in Barney Grogan's club on Sunday morning.

South side gambling habitués have said the police that Badoff to the north of the city, he had left the place only a few minutes before he was shot.

The Day's Two Slayings.
The attack on Badoff was the first of four that came in quick succession. The two who were shot and killed yesterday were:

'Jimmy' Cherin, "the peacock of the underworld," bandit, gunman, automobile thief, "mob leader," shot to death in a stolen auto at Stickney.

De Brouse was killed either by the husband of "Blonde Margaret" Engler, a soldier, or as the result of an old row over division of spoils, the police believe. De Brouse and "Blonde Margaret" have been living together at 309 Kensington avenue, detectives say.

Lieut. Downey last night sent out a message asking for the arrest of "Blonde Margaret" and Charles Tratlone, 29 years old, said to have been a member of the original gang which came from Cleveland with De Brouse.

In a row over loot a former partner of De Brouse shot him last night in Cleveland. A little later the shooter was "turned up," caught in the act of "pulling a job." He went to the penitentiary with vengeance in his heart, believing that De Brouse had had his revenge.

The police are investigating this phase of the affair as the result of hearing that an automobile with an Ohio number on it was seen in the vicinity of the place where De Brouse's body was found.

Robberies Netted \$25,000.
Detective Sergeants Mulvey and Buttmere, working on the case, say that when De Brouse came to Chicago from Cleveland he brought "Blonde Margaret" with him. Later other members of his gang followed. Then came a series of freight car robberies that netted the gang \$25,000 worth of loot.

Either "Blonde Margaret's" husband came with a gang of his own or the former partner of De Brouse came back and "got him," said Lieut. Benjamin Downey of the Burnside police station last night.

Grogan Issues a Denial.
Barney Grogan called up THE TRIBUNE last night to deny that he had stated that he saw Frank Maroney and Frank Weaver with Stillwell just previous to the murder.

"Neither Weaver nor Maroney was a member of my club," Grogan said. "And I never saw Stillwell in my life to know him."

DEALERS THINK CLOTHING PRICES LIKELY TO DROP
New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Post-war problems, especially price revision, formed the topic of discussion at the convention of the National Association of Clothiers here today.

Opinion on the prospect of lower costs was divided, but it was generally believed that next season's fall and winter clothing would be lower than those of 1918, and still further reductions for the spring and summer of 1920.

A committee of the association met one of the retail dealers today, the latter urging the manufacturers to make concessions in price to allow dealers to offer lower figures.

"THE PRICE"

"Peacock of Underworld," Who Is Believed to Have Been Slain by Fellow Thieves.



James Cherin

James Shupe, a youthful army deserter, were arrested in a stolen automobile. The police dragnet last night caught Shupe again, "Tommy," his brother; Martin O'Leary, Robert O'Dell, Edward Gorman, and Charles Veith, all of whom are said to have been Cherin's friends. All denied knowledge of his death.

In spite of Jimmy Cherin's spotted record the police generally admit that they "liked the tough kid."

Did Husband Do Killing?
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Recently a Chicago manufacturer made a radical drop in prices to the retailer, and this, it was said today, inspired the retail organization to appoint its committee to see what concessions the big clothing manufacturers were willing to make.

CHICAGO FLYERS, RICH IN MEDALS, BACK TO U. S. A.

"Red" Graham, Dorsey, Reno, Ludlow, and Erwin Dazzling Heroes.

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—With the arrival here today of five aviators from Chicago the display of war decorations about the port offices at Hoboken became positively dazzling. Such an array of medals as those worn by the Chicago flyers hasn't been seen in New York for many a day.

The Chicago flyers, who made air history in France and in Italy, came in on the transports George Washington and the Giuseppe Verdi, the first from France, the latter from Italy. They were:

Quartet of Heroes.
Lieut. Percy (Red) Graham, 1529 East Sixty-sixth place, quarter back on the University of Chicago football team in 1916, holder of the world's indoor pole vault record, and possessor of the American D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. W. P. Erwin, 6054 Woodlawn avenue, called the "king of American aces," possessor of the American D. S. C., the Croix de Guerre, and the war medal of the Aero Club of America.

Lieut. George Dorsey, 1124 East Fifty-second street, son of Prof. George A. Dorsey, formerly of the University of Chicago, possessor of the reputation of being one of the most dangerous "ground strafers" in the business and the bearer of a charmed life.

Lieut. Dorsey was a member of THE TRIBUNE staff when he enlisted. Aviator Graham said Dorsey invariably came back from a flight with his plane literally riddled with German machine gun bullets, but without a scratch on his person.

Ensign George H. Ludlow of Evanston, naval flyer attached to the American forces in Italy, possessor of the Italian war cross.

Lieut. Leonard Reno, 5927 Kenmore avenue, once of the Lafayette escadrille, reported lost, decorated and noted as valiant air fighter.

Thrills of Air Battle.
One of the most thrilling stories of the war in the clouds that has come back to America was told by "Red" Graham, in which two Chicago aviators were the heroes. One of them, Lieut. William Vail, lost his right leg as a result, and lay for ten hours in an open field with one leg gone and his skull fractured. The other aviator was Joe Pegues, who captained the University of Chicago baseball team on its trip to Japan.

On Oct. 20 Pegues and Vail were out on patrol and got lost in the clouds, Graham related. "Pegues encountered a German biplane and shot it down, but a moment later five Fokkers descended toward him from the cloud banks above.

Vail Lends a Hand.
"As the Fokkers attacked Pegues, Vail shot out of the clouds above and attacked them. Almost simultaneously five more Fokkers appeared above Vail and attacked.

Pegues and Vail were sandwiched between them. Vail was shot down and fell back of the German lines. We learned later that he lay there for ten hours with his skull fractured and his right leg shattered by an explosive machine gun bullet. He recovered, however, and may be ordered home soon.

"After Vail was shot down, Pegues made for our own lines and succeeded in reaching them."

Talks Little of Self.
Graham talked but little about his own record in the air, but he wore the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre. On Oct. 4 he was in an air battle near the Meuse where eight American planes engaged twenty Germans and brought down four of them. Graham sent down his German opponent in flames.

The captain of the American squadron that day was George Fisher of Chicago. The Chicago football and track star also flew in Italy, being there from October, 1917, till February, 1918. He did no combat work there, but was slightly injured when his machine collided with telephone wires and spilled him.

Pianist "King of Aces."
Lieut. W. P. Erwin, who was a pianist before the war, earned his title of "king of the American aces" by a most brilliant exploit of the air. The story is told in the official citations which go with the medals he wears.

WILL SPEND HONEYMOON IN ORIENT

Well Known Chicagoans to Marry Today in East.



Miss Helen Birch. Frederic C. Bartlett, the artist, and Miss Helen L. Birch, both of Chicago, will be married today in Boston. They will leave immediately for a honeymoon in the Orient.

BAR CHICAGOANS IN KHAKI FROM VIRGINIA JOBS
Newport News, Va., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Among the half hundred or more Chicago soldiers attached to the debarkation force at this port are several who tonight will swear that their military occupation.

There are scores of soldiers who have been augmenting their pay by working in stores during their spare time. Many of the men have made allotments to dependents and this, with payments on war risk insurance and Liberty bonds leaves little cash for the men on pay days.

With the scheduled arrival of two battleships next Monday with troops from France, officials of the port expect to handle from 20,000 to 50,000 troops a week in the future.

The chief of staff today outlined plans for a huge theater at which the army will give shows for the returning men. A company of actors, all members of the debarkation force, now are touring the east to raise funds with which to open and operate the theater.

Dorsey's Narrow Squeeze.
Lieut. Dorsey was officially credited with two German planes and unofficial records give him credit for six. He spent most of his time flying with the British at Cambrai and his air victories were won by sending the German air men down in flames. On one occasion he was attacked by eight German planes at a height of 8,000 feet and his arm was hit by a machine gun bullet. Guiding his plane with one hand, he escaped and got back to his own lines.

Bore a Charmed Life.
"There is no work more dangerous than ground strafing," said Lieut. Graham, "but Dorsey had a charmed life. He would come back every time with his plane riddled, but he seldom had a scratch."

Ensign Reno was once a lieutenant in the Lafayette escadrille, then a naval flyer operating from an Italian base off the Austrian stronghold of Pola. He has been decorated for bravery.

341ST WENT IN FIGHT AFTER 4 WEEKS' TRAINING

Blackhawk Officers Tell of Valor of Grant Men.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—After only one month's overseas training approximately 2,800 Camp Grant men of the Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry were last fall suddenly thrown into the Argonne conflict where they participated in the battle for Sedan and suffered heavy casualties, according to former Blackhawk officers who arrived here today on the transport George Washington.

These officers are now attached to the Forty-ninth infantry, which did not get into action, but they were able to tell of the valor of the national army men from Camp Grant, who were given their baptism of fire in one of the fiercest battles of the war. There are many Blackhawks of the Three Hundred and Forty-first, they said, who will not come back.

Go to Front Lines.
This is the story they told: The Three Hundred and Forty-first regiment, fresh from Camp Grant, was in training at St. Andre de Cubzac, near Bordeaux, when the American army began the struggle in the Argonne that finally cut the German communications and broke the backbone of the Hun resistance on the western front. The Seventy-eighth and Eighty-second divisions entered that battle and were badly shot to pieces.

There was a dearth of replacement troops and 200 men out of each company of the Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry were ordered to the front to fill up the shattered companies of those divisions. The men were hurriedly entrained and started for the front. When they left the trains they threw away their packs and started on a forced march which lasted two days and three nights.

Plunged Into Conflict.
On the morning of the third day they reached the first line and without any more preparation went immediately into battle.

"If I could give you the total of our casualties there would be no need for me to tell you what we went through, for you would understand," wrote Capt. Ray Puffer of Chicago to one of the other officers received the letter. Capt. Puffer had been killed by a machine gun bullet through his forehead.

The returned officers told of three other Blackhawk officers who went into that struggle and who have since been carried on the lists as "missing." They are Lieut. Gustave J. Peoria, and Lieuts. Blackwood and Burris of Chicago.

Armistice Beat 'Em Out.
In the Forty-ninth infantry outfit which returned today were eleven officers and 236 men from Camp Grant, who had just completed their training when the armistice was signed and so did not get into action. They were commanded by Maj. John B. Canning of 186 Dundee street, Dundee, Ill., former University of Chicago football star and professor of political economy at that institution when the war broke out.

The other former Blackhawk officers who returned with the Forty-ninth were: Capt. William Bell of 923 North Fifth street, Springfield, and Lieut. Hans S. Norgren of 827 New York.

ONE OF EVANSTON'S HIGH SCHOOL SQUAD RETURNS A HERO

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Private Norman Lighthart, one of fourteen Evanston High school boys who enlisted in the marines on April 25, 1917, was wounded by high explosive in the right leg at St. Mihiel on Sept. 15. He returned today from overseas. Prior to that he had been hit in the right shoulder by a piece of a hand grenade at Chateau Thierry. He is 20 years old and lives at 733 Lincoln street, Evanston.

Lieut. Arthur Whiton of Rochester, Minn., was one of five American airmen who were attacked by twenty-seven German planes at Chateau Thierry, when the Yankees lost all but one plane, three of the pilots being killed. Whiton fell back of the German lines, and was in a prison camp at Villingen, where he met Lieut. Andrew King of Chicago, who had been shot down during a night bombing expedition. King, he said, has since been promoted to a captaincy, and expects to soon return to Chicago.

port avenue, star end of the University of Chicago football team. Lieut. Frank A. Lewis of 6540 South Green street, Chicago.

Capt. Eugene S. Morgan of 4007 Ellis avenue, Chicago, formerly with the Chicago Daily News.

Lieut. William Templeton of 642 Washington boulevard, Oak Park. Lieut. Joseph Habercorn of 701 Wenonah avenue, Oak Park.

The Camp Grant men were all taken to Camp Merritt tonight, as were eighty-three men from Camp Dodge, who also returned on the George Washington. Other arrivals on the George Washington included men who had performed amazing feats in France.

Journey Separates War Couple.
A lonely little French girl, now Mrs. Howard Miller of Rhodes, Ia., returned on the big transport. She is 17 and she married Private Miller in France six months ago, despite the fact that neither of them could speak the other's language. They had intended to return together. She engaged passage on the George Washington, but he failed to get his sailing orders and she had to leave him behind. A party of Red Cross nurses adopted her, and one of them, who goes to the far west, will accompany her to Chicago, where she will put her on a train for Rhodes.

Lieut. E. M. Hemmingsway of Oak Park was another passenger on the George Washington. He was in the ambulance service in Italy and was wounded in 227 different places when his ambulance was blown up by a big shell. He is said to have been the first American to be wounded in Italy.

The Pearl Shop

Genuine stone beads

FROM this varied stock you choose real, semi-precious stone necklaces.

Amethyst \$20
Topaz \$25
Jasper \$35
Garnet \$15 to \$20
Rose quartz \$18
Urchin \$30
Chinese Jade \$75
Lapis Lazuli \$125

Amazonite and gold stone—\$42.
Chrysoprase and rose quartz—\$22.50.
Coral and crystal—\$18.
Amethyst, crystal and chrysoprase—\$38.
Rock crystal and amethyst round necklaces—\$35.
Other combinations—\$18 to \$45.
Extra fine, 14-in. large chrysoprase beads—\$200.

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Makers of Classic Jewelry
Eleven East Washington Street
New York Chicago Paris



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Discriminating Buyers Find Distinctive Advertising in THE TRIBUNE

January Shoe Sale

Storm Proof

Reduced to \$5.85



Thousands of men's high grade shoes have been greatly reduced for this twice-yearly event. Shoes of equal quality will cost more than this season's original prices. The shoe here illustrated is storm-proof with overweight soles and made of Norwegian tan calf. Reduced now to \$5.85.

Other Shoes reduced to \$4.85, \$5.85, \$6.85 & \$7.85

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

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Subscribed Capital \$172,140,000
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Deposits 1,564,855,000
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To American Officers Proceeding to Europe
This Bank has made arrangements to enable American Officers having accounts with them to Cash their Cheques free of charge in France at any Branch of the Bank of France or of the Societe Generale and at the Banque Francaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie, Paris; in Italy at any Branch of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and in the Near East at any Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Customers have the advantage of using all or any of the 1,300 Offices of the Bank for their business connections and for their Mail, which will be carefully distributed.

Branches are established at all the Camps where American Troops are stationed in England.
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UNSEASONABLE WEATHER

Has Forced Our Making Even Bigger Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Winter Coats

Here Are a Few Itemized Examples:

- \$165 Taupe Bolivia Coat; Raccoon collar and cuffs. Now 88.75
- \$120 Black Bolivia Coat; beautiful fully silk lined; interlined. Now 79.50
- \$150 Rose Taupe Bolivia Coat; panel back; Hudson seal shawl collar. Now 89.50
- \$67.50 Navy Cut Bolivia Coat; Hudson seal shawl collar. Now 37.50
- \$95 Taupe or Burgundy Crystal Coat; silk lined; interlined. Now 59.75
- \$100 Navy or Black Bolivia Coat; Hudson seal shawl collar. Now 52.50
- \$100 Burgundy Bolivia Coat; dyed raccoon shawl collar. Now 52.50
- \$37.50 Navy Taffeta Dress. Now 25.00
- \$45 Burgundy Dress. Now 22.50
- \$40 Navy Serge Dress; large sizes. Now 27.50
- Drum of Serge, Satin, Georgette. Now 34.50

SUITS
At Radical Reductions
Our Advance Spring Showing of Suits and Dresses Now on Display.

M. E. CENTENARY PLANS OUTLINED TO COVER WORLD

3,000 Attend Banquets in Connection with the Convention.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

The entire world was brought into survey yesterday at the world program convention of the Methodist centenary movement for world reconstruction. Three sessions were held in Orchestra hall, with more than 2,500 men present. Three thousand attended the various banquets and luncheons—750 women at Marshall Field's tearoom at noon, more than 800 laymen at 5:30 at the Waldorf hotel, and at the same time over 700 ministers at the Hotel Morrison. In addition there were six other group luncheons.

Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Bishop Nicholson, presided at the women's luncheon. At the laymen's banquet George W. Dixon was toastmaster and among the speakers were E. J. James, president of Illinois State university; Prof. James A. James, Northwestern university; former Gov. Charles S. Deneen, John C. Shafer, and Maj. A. W. Coney of Minneapolis.

Dr. Dixon presided at the opening sessions and Bishop Thomas Nicholson made the keynote address. Both speakers described the Methodist centenary, which expects to exceed its goal of \$50,000,000, as the most extensive and revolutionary movement ever undertaken by the Protestant church since its foundation.

Seek 53,000 Workers.

"One of the goals of the centenary is the enlisting of 53,000 workers in various forms of Christian service, as missionaries, deaconesses, directors of religious education, recreational directors in rural centers and in city institutional churches," said Bishop Nicholson.

"I propose that every church which has a war service flag shall match it with a Christian service flag. Keep your war service flag but put the Christian service flag by its side, marking with a star every one who goes out from the church into some form of home or foreign missionary service."

Every mention of the banishment of the saloon from America was greeted with an outburst of applause.

Dr. M. P. Burns, superintendent of the department of cities, declared the abandonment of the downtown sections of our cities by the churches must stop.

Fears Church Movements.

"I understand in the first ward in Chicago fifteen churches have moved out in the last fifteen years," he said.

POISON CANDY SENT TO HER

Protegee of Mrs. Aldis Gets Arsenic in Chocolate Gift.

MISS MARJORIE DAVIS, the actress protegee of Mrs. Arthur Aldis, found herself the victim of a poisoned candy plot yesterday, when she opened a box of chocolates sent from one who signed the gift card "From a Friend."

The candy was received at a theater in Cincinnati, where she is appearing in "She Walked in Her Sleep." She succeeded Miss Alberta Burton as the somnambulist in Chicago last December.

"I noticed a bitter taste when I bit into the first chocolate," she told THE TRIBUNE correspondent. "and did not swallow it. I have been annoyed for a month now by some unidentified person."

"While in Chicago I received a number of threatening letters from a woman who never signed her name. She seemed to be under the hallucination that I had alienated her husband's affections. My theory is that she is insane."

The chocolates, analyzed by the Cincinnati city chemist, showed traces of arsenic. Miss Davis has appealed to the police there and in Chicago to help find the sender. She is the daughter of Deputy Coroner Samuel L. Davis.



Miss Marjorie Davis

"Well, when the churches moved out Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John moved in with a saloon. But, thank God, they won't have a chance to do so any more."

Dr. John Thompson, superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension society, received the most vigorous applause of all when he advocated the opening of the lecture rooms of the churches to the labor unions.

"Union labor," said Dr. Thompson, "has been meeting in the rear and over saloons. Now that the saloons will be banished we ought to invite the unions to meet in our churches. No building is too sacred for such a meeting."

Plan Big Loop Church.

Dr. Thompson gave a new angle to the purpose of erecting a church block at Washington and Clark streets, which is owned by the First Methodist Episcopal church.

"I have in my pocket the documents," he said, "authorizing the making of the new First church building not only a Methodist center but a center for all the Protestant churches. It will be the Protestant headquarters for Chicago, with two auditoriums and all facilities for religious and social service."

"Counting the entire Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, and Protestant churches combined, the entire church membership constitutes only one-third the population. It is for these unchurched two-thirds we need the extra money and workers."

The convention closes this evening with addresses by Bishop W. F. McDowell, Washington, D. C., and John R. Mott, head of the International Y. M. C. A., who was one of the laymen who originated the Methodist centenary plan.

ILLINOIS NURSES FAVOR BILL FOR SHORTER COURSE

Must Consider the Public Needs, Says Head of Association.

Chicago and Illinois nurses are solidly behind the proposed state bill providing for revised nursing courses and the stabilization of the registry system.

More than 100 members of the First District Nursing association, a leading and integral part of the state association, met last night at the call of the president, Edna L. Foley, to discuss every phase of the proposed legislation. They made it clear that, far from opposing the movement because of professional pride or a desire to keep the profession exclusively to a long term preparation basis, they favor a one-year course for junior registered nurses, and are "heartily in sympathy with the public getting the best possible care promptly and will work to that end primarily."

Favor These Improvements.

The body went on record for the following general nursing improvements:

Two grades of registered nurses in the state; the first the graduate nurse with three years' training to take charge of serious cases and to supervise general care of the sick; and the second the junior registered nurse with one year's training for home service.

Compulsory licensing of every person engaged in care of the sick in order to provide direct regulation of practical nurses, midwives, and all other unregistered workers.

A three years' training course for graduate nurses. A one year's course instead of the proposed eighteen months' course for junior registered nurses.

Introduction into public high schools of one year compulsory courses in home nursing service for all girl students.

Must Recognize Conditions.

"We are not recognizing conditions as they exist when we say that a nine to twelve months' course in hospital cannot fit nurses to handle obstetric cases under the supervision of a physician," declared Miss Foley in advocating short education and an immediate increase in the number of nurses available for care of the sick in Chicago.

"Most of us do not know that less than 8 per cent of the people of Illinois paid an income tax last year and that the 94 per cent of all the people cannot afford to pay the money needed by a graduate nurse service. It is that 94 per cent of our people that we must consider above all else if we maintain 'service' as our watchword."

"It may hurt our pride to say that

"RED QUEEN"

Woman, Posing as Rosa Luxemburg's Daughter, Seized Here.



Bessie Abrahamson - Beallin PHOTO BY G. L. SIMONS

A woman of average intelligence can be a good nurse under the direct supervision of the attending physician, but it is true nevertheless. The physician is supposed to supervise work on any case.

What the Public Wants.

"If we are going to support this state bill to regulate educational standards in the nursing profession we must consider every phase of it carefully, bring all of our experience and professional knowledge to bear upon it, and consider, too, exactly what the public wants and needs."

"No legislation in the world will ever be able to eliminate the ignorant and unregistered nurse out of existence. Any woman in Chicago can be a midwife tomorrow providing she does not put out a shingle advertising the fact."

We know there has been widespread exploitation of the public in the influenza epidemic by all sorts of nurses, and there should be a check made."

Miss Mary Wheeler of the Illinois Training school declared that the entire system of training nurses must be revised.

"The girl of 18 is too young to give responsibility in homes of the sick," she said. "There must be supervision of the work of juniors and with the two grades of nurses as a state requirement and licensing of all others required, this supervision should be accomplished."

'QUEEN OF REDS' TAKEN IN RAID BY FEDERAL AGENTS

Incendiary Literature and Letters Telling of I. W. W. Plot Seized.

Bessie Abrahamson, also known as Beall, the mysterious "Queen of the Russian Reds" in Chicago, who is said to have masqueraded as "Red Rosa Luxemburg's daughter," was taken into custody by federal bureau of investigation agents yesterday afternoon in a raid at 700 South Dearborn avenue.

At the same time city detectives raided a secret I. W. W. headquarters at 119 South Throop street and took thirty-five prisoners. In the two raids nearly a ton of pictures and literature, all of an incendiary nature, were seized. Hundreds of photographs of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht, both recently slain in Berlin, were confiscated, along with great quantities of bolshevik propaganda literature. Those arrested are being held on a technical charge of distributing the alleged seditious matter, while the investigation is being completed.

Letters Tell of Plot.

Intercepted letters sent by the "Russian Red Queen" to members of the I. W. W. now held in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas., led to the raids. One is said to have told of a plot being hatched in Chicago to obtain their liberation. It is charged the woman was in correspondence with four of the "wobblies," who are doing twenty year sentences.

When Special Agent August Loula, with Detectives George Carlson and Gus Froncicki of the federal "bolshevik squad," raided the flat occupied by her they found Harry Grady, alias Gordon, an I. W. W. organizer, in conference with her. He was also taken to the federal building. The "Red Queen" was defiant when questioned.

Boasts of Her Work.

"I'm doing everything I can to get them out of prison and to make the I. W. W. bigger," she said.

She admitted having written the letters to the I. W. W. prisoners, but refused to tell of the plot," she spoke of in her letters. She said she had been in this country five years and admitted being a bolshevik propagandist as well as an I. W. W. organizer.

Federal agents say her recent activities have been nationwide and that working as "Rosa Luxemburg's daughter" she has been looked upon as a woman leader in several of the larger "red" groups.

LUTHERANS PLAN \$1,000,000 FUND FOR WORK ABROAD

Plans for raising a one million dollar fund to carry out Lutheran reconstruction work in Europe were discussed at the organization conference of the National Lutheran council in the Central Y. M. C. A. auditorium yesterday.

"This is one of the most urgent calls which has ever come to the Lutheran church," said the Rev. Lauritz Larsen, secretary of the executive committee.

"There are 2,800,000 Lutherans in the ravaged sections of France alone. And there are more than 6,000,000 Lutherans in Finland and eastern Russia. It is for the American Lutheran church to bring to these people a spiritual democracy."

GRANDMOTHER OF RUSS REVOLUTION DUE HERE FRIDAY

Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," will arrive in Chicago Friday morning at 11 o'clock on the Olympian Limited of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from Seattle. She will be met at the station by Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen V. Starr of Hull House, and several deputations of Russian and other organizations. She is expected to remain here for several days and will be the guest of Miss Addams at Hull House.

Mme. Breshkovskaya is expected to make several public addresses, telling of events in Russia.

"TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED FEET—AH!

"Tiz" is grand for aching, swollen, tender, calloused feet or corns.

Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet; no more swollen, aching, tender, sweaty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions.

No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "Tiz." "Tiz" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "Tiz" cures your foot trouble so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions.

Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just once try "Tiz." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Think of it.

WALTER LUTHER DODGE CO., New York

Spectacles & Peddlers

The earliest spectacles were sold by peddlers, who went up and down the country with their packs and trays, fitting glasses hit or miss; caring for nothing but to sell their wares.

They wheedled, coaxed and tricked, telling many an amazing tale, no doubt.

That lasted for two hundred years—and we still have "peddlers" in stores and out.

Now the making and selling of eyeglasses is one of the most responsible of modern businesses, and the prescribing of proper lenses is—or should be—under the direction of competent eye specialists.

Almer Coe Eyeglass Service represents the highest conception of the modern optical business.

"Five minutes from anywhere downtown."

Almer Coe & Company Opticians

105 N. Wabash Avenue Near Washington
6 South La Salle Street Near Madison
82 East Jackson Boulevard Near Michigan

DISTINCTIVE MERCHANDISE

from the FIRST FLOOR - WABASH AVENUE

The Lure of the Kodak

SELDOM is the Kodak a better companion than on a Winter tour to the warm southern beaches of the sunny great southwest. There it will write for the traveler such records of places visited as the pen cannot amply portray, and so keep alive memories of delightful days.

Here is equipment for those who travel far or for those who stay at home; for the gifted and technical amateur who studies every phase of photography, and for the one who wishes merely to press the button.

And for the family of the returned soldier or sailor, in the few weeks before he puts away his uniform, the Kodak can preserve the story of a happy reunion.

Eyeglasses and Spectacles

ALL the delicate care required to fit the eyes with glasses that will help them do their day's work without weariness is practiced here; from the most minute details of examination of the eyes to the last touch of finish on the mountings that hold the perfect lenses there is constant watchfulness.

Technical skill and perfect appointments in the fitting room have their complement here in the accuracy with which lenses are ground in our own shop and the excellence of their mountings. Our patrons are served with Glasses through which they see well and in which they look well.

The traveler who carries an extra pair or two is insured against having to go without in case of breakage. The peace of mind alone is worth the difference.



Good Writing Paper Adds a Charm

THERE is about really good Writing Paper a quality that beguiles the happiest thoughts of the one who sits down to write, so that oftentimes the letter begun as a duty is turned, by the sheer excellence of the paper on which it is written, into an epistle of grace and merit.

And the recipient of the letter will think the better of it because it is written on paper that of itself has charm.

Here are many Writing Papers especially chosen for the heavy January demands, offered by the pound and in quarter-ream boxes (five quires). A value of particular merit is in the cases of note cards and envelopes.

"Louisine" linen finish, pound, 50c; Envelopes, pkg., 15c.
"Aristo" linen finish, pound, 40c; Envelopes, pkg., 12c.
"Gardenia Lawn," pound, 30c; Envelopes, package, 30c.
Highland linen bond, 143 sheets, 90c;
Envelopes, opaque, package, 35c.
Note cards with Envelopes, box, 35c.
Irish poplin Paper with Envelopes, specially priced, box, 45c.

Quality in Office Supplies

GOOD letter-heads, well engraved on high grade paper, carry to the acquaintances of any business house a daily message of quality. And so with business cards wherever representatives of the house go.

In the office are many devices in which quality is as important as in anything the house sends out. Ledgers, Binders, Typewriter Supplies, all should be of high quality, for only from the good will good service come and the best makes for efficiency of the right sort.

We are prepared to execute correctly orders for Engraved Letter-heads and Business Cards and to deliver Desk Calendars, Price Books, Ledgers, Columnar Books, Binders for old records and Typewriter Supplies.

Season Demands Good Hand Luggage

THE time of travel to the winter resorts re-emphasizes the value of good Hand Luggage. It gives occasion to renew the sense of personal gratification that comes with knowledge that the traveling equipment is made right and looks right.

For honest thoroughness in manufacture and for the care expended at every step to produce smartness of appearance we recommend our Hand Luggage. Timely suggestions include Hand Bags, Hat Boxes, Suit Cases and Carry-alls.

The Patricia Dressing Bag, of particular interest to women because a woman can carry it easily, is an overnight bag which can be had with or without celluloid fittings.

Tooth Brushes

BRISTLES of a quality good enough to enter into the manufacture of first class Tooth Brushes were difficult to obtain all through the war, because bristles come from afar and shipping them was almost out of the question.

But recently we received a large shipment of Tooth Brushes, made for us in Japan, whose bristles are of a quality we can recommend. They are the good, old-fashioned bristles that do not easily break and do not soften. And they do not readily fall out because the brushes are built as they should be, with the tufts of bristles firmly imbedded. These things mean they are comfortable and hygienic.

The personal fancy of any patron can be gratified here, whether it be regarding the size or shape of the bristle tufts or the size, shape or material of the handle.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Men's Clothes Are Up Still Further in Price.

Prices are going still further up because of coming lower—and that's a lot stronger than the National Association of Retail Clothiers.

Within an hour after the clothes had opened their two-day operation at the Hotel Sherman yesterday it was made clear that there will be no break in the market for at least a year.

We've reproduced here a press report of the conclusions arrived at by The National Association of Retail Clothiers after a complete research of fabric market conditions.

Yet This Sale of Suits & Overcoats

of Manufacturers' Surplus Lots Preser's to You America's Finest Clothing at Prices Never Before Offered Since the Opening of the War.

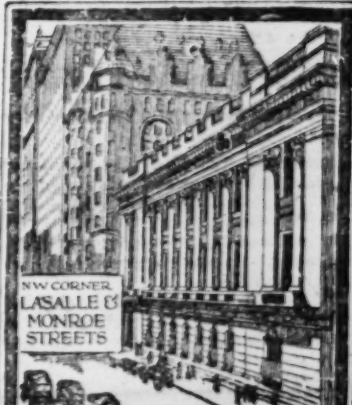
This sale stands alone in its offering of unapproachable value-giving. Nowhere else in America will you find such magnificent quality garments presented within \$10 to \$25 of our sale prices.

27.50 & 37.50

Sale on Second, Third and Fourth Floors, including all styles and sizes for men and young men.

THE HUB
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If Bound for Asheville

or Pinehurst, for a winter vacation—carry your extra funds in a NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY Letter of Credit. You can then obtain money as needed. It serves also as a financial introduction and identification.

For small sums, we issue American Express Travelers' Cheques.

Member Federal Reserve System.

THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. BANK
Capital & Surplus \$5,000,000

CUTICURA HEALS ITCHING BURNING

On Two Months Old Baby's Head and Face. Lost All His Hair.

"My baby, only about two months old, had a very sore head and face, and he lost all his hair. His face and head were full of sores which caused itching, burning, and loss of sleep."

"The child suffered for six weeks before I was told to use Cuticura. I used a half a cake of Soap with one box of Ointment and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. G. Siegmund, North Walnut St., Marshall, Wis.

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CHARGES 'CAVE MAN' WOOLIES WITH DEADLY POISON

Woman Says He Chose New Way Because Pistol Was Too Noisy.

There is a certain steadfastness of purpose in the way of Morris Parzio with women that smacks of the delightful old days of the stone age, and makes him quite irresistible as a wooer. Mrs. Eleanor Gayton, who learned about cavemen from him, is now convalescing at the county hospital.

Mr. Parzio conducts a meat market at 1143 West Harrison street, where occurred their first meeting in December of 1915. Mrs. Gayton came in as a customer, but the business amenities rapidly ripened into acquaintance. Mr. Parzio drugging her and removing her to a house at 506 South Racine avenue, she says.

At that time she was 18 and single. Later she met and loved John Gayton. They were married. The butcher Lochinvar was exceedingly enraged, she said, and told her "I'll get you yet."

Carried Off in Auto. It was last Monday night, Mrs. Gayton, who is separated from her husband, was at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Putzman, 3244 South Wells street. She says Parzio seized her while she was entering the home, carried her to an automobile and conveyed her to his home, over the butcher shop at 1143 West Harrison. Then he asked:

"Will you marry me?"
"No."
"All right, I'll kill you," she quotes him as saying.

He drew a revolver, pointed it at her and then said:

"No. If I shoot you it will make too much noise. I think I'll just rap you over the head, or how do you wish to die?"

Mixes Bumper of Poison. She expressed a preference for poison. So he mixed a bumper of bichloride of mercury and forced her to drink it, she says. She became ill. He professed regret and gave her olive oil as an antidote. Then he asked her:

"Now, will you marry me?"
Mrs. Gayton was too weak to reply. He summoned a physician who had her sent to the county hospital.

Parzio Under Arrest. Detective Sergeants William Begley and John Adams of the Deering station arrested Parzio last night. He is being held, pending Mrs. Gayton's recovery. He denied forcing the woman to drink poison or threatening her with a revolver.

"Will you marry me?" a reporter asked her last night.
"No."

Lowden Urges Jan. 26 Be Observed as Polish Day

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20.—Gov. Lowden issued a statement today expressing the hope that Sunday, Jan. 26, will be appropriately observed as Polish day. On that day at Warsaw delegates will meet to form a government for the new nation.

"It would hearten and strengthen the people," says the statement, "if the great democracy of the new world were to send to Poland words of encouragement and hope."

"Housemaiding" for Facts

EXPERIENCES OF ELIZABETH GREY

BY ELIZABETH GREY.

Ten dollars a week in a five room apartment—that was what I was promised at the suburban place where I next took a position at housemaiding. I considered it much too high for the work I had to do there. If, when I was engaged, I had been told that I would get \$8 I should have considered it good enough, but when I was asked what I had been getting and said "\$10" my new mistress looked pained, but did not object at all. She let me start right in, not even asking for references. I venture the opinion that for what I had to do in Mrs. M.'s apartment the wages were too high. See what you think.

Mrs. M.'s advertisement said: "Wanted—Elderly woman for general housework and to help with the children. I wonder if she really meant it. Her first question was: 'Are you a middle-aged woman?' I wanted some one elderly."

Not Elderly, but Settled. "Well, I'm not very elderly," I said, "but I am settled."

"All right," she replied. "What I meant was that I didn't want a girl of 18 or 17, who would be running out all the time."

At 10 o'clock next morning, after a two hours' journey from my home, I arrived at my new place. At 10:10 I had entered upon my duties. I obeyed

all the directions given me, but I could not find enough to do, even by looking for work, and at half-past 1 I was ready for a long afternoon of leisure. I could have gone out, but Mrs. M. had taken her 8 months old baby out for the afternoon and left me in charge of the 3 year old boy, who was having a nap in my room. Mrs. M. had warned me before I was engaged that I would have to let the little boy stay in my room, as the apartment was crowded. "We're going to get a large place," she said, "but we'll not move till the weather is settled."

I did not mind the boy, for he was a good little fellow and slept quietly. But I did mind not having enough to do. Mrs. M. had not told me anything about dinner before she went out and

U. S. Senator J. W. Smith Badly Hurt by Automobile

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—John Walter Smith, senior United States senator from Maryland, was knocked down by an automobile last night as he was leaving the Maryland club. His left shoulder was dislocated and a toe on his right foot broken.

Hawaii's Giant Volcano Displays New Activity

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 21.—Lava in the central firepit of Kilauea, the largest active volcano known, is overflowing into the old crater, submerging several acres.

FIND HITCHCOCK WAS HERE DEC. 15 SEEKING A JOB

Bureau Chief and Girl Identify Victim of "Amnesia."

(Continued from first page.)

turned from the entrance hall with the articles of apparel donated.

Repeat Identification. "That's the way you looked in my office," Steele said positively. "You never took off your hat. The overcoat you wore was somewhat heavier than the one you now wear. The hat was on the same order as the fedora you now are wearing. I wouldn't say it was the same hat."

"It couldn't have been," Mrs. Hitchcock interrupted. "This hat has been hanging in his office all the time he was away."

"Shush," ventured Attorney Abner, with a smile. "Have you a heavier overcoat?" asked Mr. Steele. "The one you wore was heavier."

"Yes, I'll get it," Mr. Hitchcock said. He stepped back toward the reception hall. His attorney-brother followed him. A minute later both returned to the living room, Milan wearing a heavy dark overcoat. During their absence Miss Hoyle whispered to the reporter:

"There can't possibly be a mistake. He is the man that was in the office."

"I won't say that was the coat you had on in the Westminster building, but it was quite similar," said Steele.

"Well, he didn't have that one with him," the lawyer remarked dryly.

Wanted Farm Work. "You were born on a farm, you told me," Steele continued. "You said you wanted to get away from office work for several months and you asked about getting a position as farm manager we had advertised in the papers. You said you would do anything except milk."

"Fine farmer he would make," Brother Abner put in. "He was born on a farm, but he was only 8 years old when we moved off it."

"And about the only thing I can do about a farm is to milk," Milan said. "I rather like it, too."

"Yes, we used to keep a cow," Mrs. Hitchcock said, "and he can milk."

"Where were you born?" Mr. Steele then asked. "In New York?"

Was Very Nervous. "You told me in Cayuga county, after some hesitation. You were very nervous. The door was open and you closed it after coming into my office. You shifted in your chair a great deal and kept looking about. You sat sideways in your chair."

"Just as he is sitting now," Miss Hoyle added.

"You refused to sign one of our application blanks for the position we talked about, but you finally did sign the promissory note or wage assignment for our commission."

The intelligence officer asked if the

Hitchcocks knew any persons or had relatives named Burke.
"I know several Burkes," Milan said. "One lives in Seattle and another lives in Idaho."
"Dick is dead," Mrs. Hitchcock interrupted. "He died while you were away. It was in the Alumnus."
I did not know that," the returned traveler said. "He lived in Idaho. He was my classmate in college. We were good friends in school, but I have not seen him since 1878."

Used Name of Burke. "Burke was the name you gave me when you visited my office," Steele said. "I can't recall what initial you used."

Attorney Hitchcock wanted to know if Steele had the "Burke" signature. "I have not," Steele replied. "It was a signature that was scarcely decipherable, written in a rather large but shaky hand—the writing that might be made by an old man. You got the note back early the morning after your first visit. I gave you a letter of introduction to the farm owner. You never called upon him. When I arrived at the office the morning following you were waiting for me in the hall."

"I had decided I won't take that place," you told me, and you asked for the assignment back. You folded it carefully and placed it in your vest pocket."

"Did that?" Hitchcock asked. "You did."
"I don't remember a thing about it," Mr. Hitchcock continued. "Where is your office?"

"In the Westminster building—room 500."

"It's strange that no one saw me that I know," Hitchcock said. "I am very well known downtown."

Brother Suggests Mistake. Mrs. Hitchcock and the attorney brother also expressed surprise that Hitchcock had not been seen by friends. The lawyer said there were often mistakes made in identification even by old acquaintances and friends.

"I can't be mistaken," Steele replied. "It is a part of my business to measure men's personality for our office grading. I noted Mr. Hitchcock's eyes, the rather unusual oblique set to them. I noted the rather heavy lines in his forehead. I remarked on the way out here that the published photographs showed too smooth a face. I see now that these lines failed to show in the picture. I noted especially the uneasy carriage and the ranging eyes of the man. Mr. Hitchcock was the man in my office."

"I can't say, for I don't know where I was," Hitchcock said.

The discussion turned again to the fact that "Burke" had said he was born in New York, but named a county other than that in which Hitchcock was born.

"Have you an atlas?" was asked.

Studies the Map. Hitchcock took down the atlas and put on his glasses. He found Genesee county.

"You told me Cayuga," Steele insisted.

"Maybe he meant Cayuga county, O.," Hitchcock said. "I never heard of a county like that in New York."

Mr. Hitchcock after a fruitless search of the small county map of the state turned over the atlas to Mrs. Hitchcock. She failed to find Cayuga. Later the reporter located Cayuga county. It is four tiers west of Genesee county.

"Well, it's certain that I didn't take any farm job," Mr. Hitchcock said a few moments later, holding forth his hands, which showed no marks of manual labor.

The visitors left the Hitchcock residence a few minutes later. As they left Mr. Steele handed Mr. Hitchcock

his card with an invitation to call at his office.

"I'll call the first time I'm downtown," Hitchcock promised.

"That's a strange case," the intelligence officer remarked as the party reached the street.

Certain of Identity. "It is, indeed," replied Steele, "for Hitchcock is the man who called on me. I'll swear to it on a stack of Bibles a mile high."

"I knew him the minute I set eyes upon him," Miss Hoyle said.

Earlier in the day Steele had told his story of Hitchcock's visit to the employment office.

"I saw Hitchcock's picture in THE TRIBUNE at the breakfast table," he said. "I told my wife I had seen that face somewhere. I had not yet read the story. Going downtown I thought about it and it came to my mind that it was the photograph of a man who had applied to me for farm work."

"When I reached the office, so certain was I of the newspaper identification, that I folded the paper just as the picture would show and called Miss Hoyle's attention."

"Who is that man?" I asked her.

"Why it's a picture of the man who came in to get a place on a farm last month," she said.

Watched Strange Actions. "You know that it's a part of my business to study faces and since the war has been on I have paid especial attention to every man who acts out of the ordinary. I was a member of the A. P. L. and watched especially for men who sought positions in munitions factories and on other government work. We have turned a number of suspicious inquirers over to the government."

"It flashed in my mind during Hitchcock's visit that his apparent uneasiness might be due to the fact that he was avoiding someone and was going to a farm to lose himself. I even thought of calling up the police, and then it seemed trivial."

Called to Washington. Mr. Hitchcock yesterday received a summons from Washington requesting him to appear tomorrow in Washington to testify before the senate committee which is investigating the general hospital situation in the United States.

"I'll go to Washington and tell them my story," Hitchcock said, "but I'll just have to tell them what I have told before—that I don't remember anything that happened while I was away."

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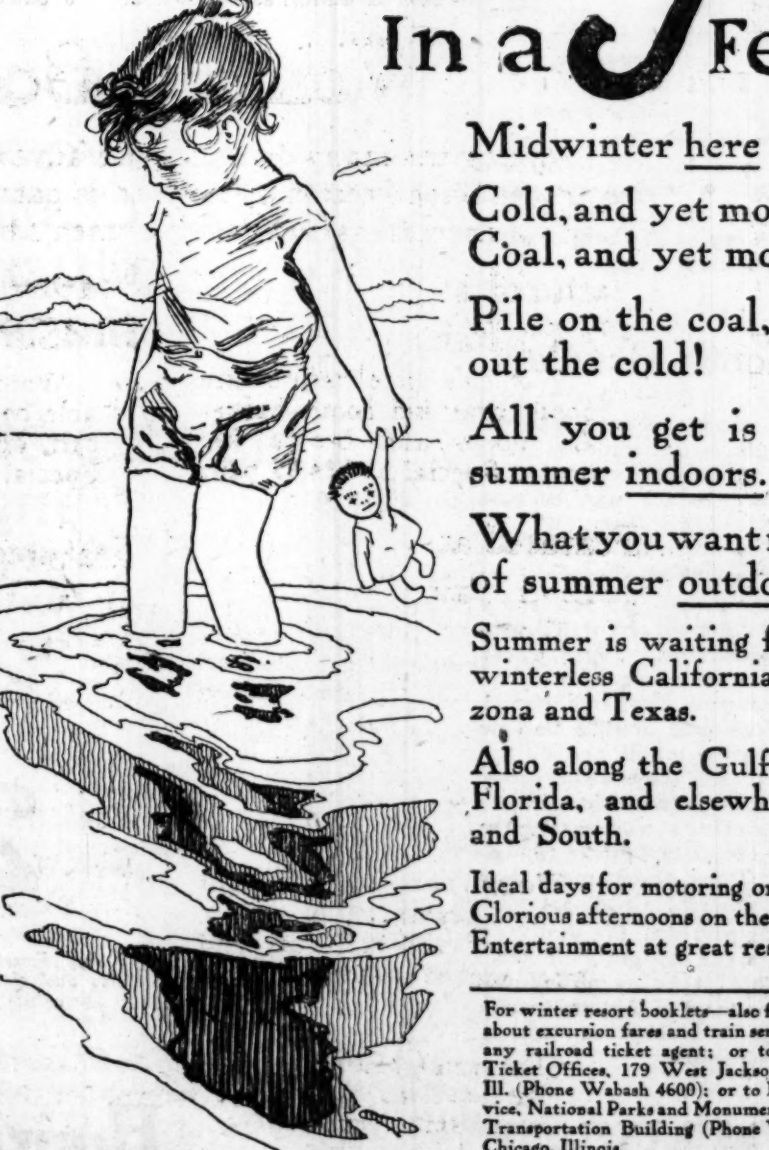
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The of T

INSTALL

At the fall of 1878 a graduate of Harvard did me good. I had effect, for the actual studies after life. More than already have friendship with certain school or college by my friendship with Mr. Cutler, who was much to the professor A. S. Hill. Doubtless, I saw now some of the best of the world. I ought to have more than I did get themes and forego do so may have been taking no interest.

Starts Naval History

Before I left writing one or two latterward published of 1912. Those that they would have seen light reading they represented an interest on my part to get a certain subject by a skilled hand. I have impressed my respect was not sufficiently myself take as the character of the subject. A very clever would no doubt personally did not particular subject years later. The fact between the A sea tigers of 1812 within my grasp. The French became scientific and mufessor dragging me by main strength, I planted in dull and resistance.

I had at the time into public life, an education or practice was a loss to me. In other way it was have not the slightest doubt that the A is arbitrarily assigned and told to me the least reference maintaining it better know that under of necessary for law, plastically disbeliever general discussion of and industrial matter.

Convictions of Right

What we need is colleges young men, convictions on the side young men who can ment for either right last side the T of carrying on objects as a Navy" or tion of the Courts Questions" encourage wrong attitude among part in them. There still sincerity and tion. On the contrary to make the cost their convictions, he with their argument did not study elocution. I am exceedingly take part in the which stood in the speaker to think him to talk g which he is assign other to what his to what they ought

In the First Tenth

I was a reasonable college, standing tenth of my class, I by; although I am n means the tenth of that entered or of P I was given a Ph I My chief interest. When I entered co to our of doors n my ambition was to of the Audubon, o of Coues type—a Flam, or Frank C day, today. My fo earliest days. I had knowledge that I I make my own wa I had always suppo that I must enter h freshman year (th sophomore) he told to become a sciet do so.

He explained th that I really inte scientific work, be it I must make a that he had made enable me to take and do nonmenon if I intended to do I was in me; d dream of taking i He also gave me I have always f that, if I was not I must even thin It As he express able to increase th must reduce the d words, if I went i I must definitely of the enjoyment f a money making a my pleasures else Science for Life

After this conv tended to make s that at that time pose our other th the possibilities of ist, the outdoor observer of natu obology as purely laboratory scienc whose ad the time in the st of marine life, or ting the stud the higher organ acope. This attit in part due to the colleges then ther

1 OF 3

See Announcement in Next Saturday's Chicago Tribune

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The Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

(Continued from yesterday.)

INSTALLMENT IV.
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At the fall of 1876 I entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. I thoroughly enjoyed Harvard, and I am sure it did me good, but only in the general effect, for there was very little in my actual studies which helped me in my life. More than one of my own friends already have profited by my friendship with one of my tutors, Mr. Cutler, and in Harvard I owed much to the professor of English, Mr. A. S. Hill. Doubtless through my own fault, I saw almost nothing of President Eliot and very little of the professors. I ought to have gained much more than I did from writing the stories and fables. My failure to do so may have been partly due to my having no interest in the subjects.

Naval History.

Before I left Harvard I was already writing one or two chapters of a book I afterward published on the naval war of 1812. Those chapters were so dry that they would have made a dictionary more interesting to read. Still, they represented purpose and serious interest on my part, not the perfunctory effort to do well enough to get a certain mark, and corrections of a skilled older man would have impressed me, and have commanded my respectful attention. But I was not sufficiently developed to make myself take an intelligent interest in the character of the Gracchi, for example. A very clever and studious lad would not doubt have done so, but I personally did not grow up to this particular subject until a good many years later. The frigate and sloop were between the American and British warships of 1812 were much more within my grasp. I worked drierly at the Gracchi because I had to; my conscientious and multi-to-be-pitted professors dragging me through the theme in main strength, with my feet firmly planted in dull and totally idea-proof resistance.

I had at the time no idea of going into public life, and I never studied ancient history. This was a loss to me in one way. In another way it was not. Personally I have not the slightest sympathy with debating contests in which each side is artificially assigned a given proposition and told to maintain it without the least reference to whether those maintaining it believe in it or not. I know that under our system this is necessary for lawyers, but I emphatically disbelieve in it. It is a general discussion of political, social, and industrial matters.

Convictions of Right.

What we need is to turn out of our colleges young men with ardent convictions on the right side of the right questions. Men who can make a good argument for either right or wrong as their interest bids them. The present method of carrying on debates on such subjects as "Our Colonial Policy" or "The Need of a Navy" or "The Proper Position of the Courts in Constitutional Questions" encourages precisely the wrong attitude among those who take part in them. There is no effort to know sincerity and intensity of conviction. On the contrary, the net result is to make the contestants feel that their convictions have nothing to do with their arguments. I am sorry that I did not study elocution in college; but I am exceedingly glad that I did not take part in the type of debate in which stress is laid, not upon getting a speaker to think rightly, but on getting him to talk glibly on the side to which he is assigned, without regard to what his convictions are or what they ought to be.

the First Tenth.

I was a reasonably good student in college, standing well above the first tenth of my class. I remember rightly; although I am not sure whether this means the tenth of the whole number that entered or of those that graduated. I was given a Phi Beta Kappa "key." My chief interests were scientific. When I entered college I was devoted to out of doors natural history, and my ambition was to be a scientific man like the Audubon, or Wilson, or Baird, or Coues type—a man like Hart Merriam, or Frank Chapman, or Hornaday, today. My father had from the earliest days instilled into me the knowledge that I was to work and make my own way in the world, and I had always supposed that this meant that I must enter business. But in my freshman year (he died when I was a sophomore) he told me that if I wished to become a scientific man I could do so.

He explained that I must be sure that I really intensely desired to do scientific work, because if I went into it I must make it a serious career. That he had made enough money to enable me to take up such a career and do nonremunerative work of value if I intended to do the very best work there was in me; but that I must not dream of taking it up as a dilettante. He also gave me a piece of advice that I have always remembered, namely, that if I was not going to earn money, I must even things up by not spending as much as I had to keep the fraction constant, and if I was not able to increase the numerator, then I must reduce the denominator. In other words, if I went into a scientific career, I must definitely abandon all thought of the enjoyment that could accompany a money-making career, and must find my pleasures elsewhere.

Science for Life Work.

After this conversation I fully intended to make science my life work. I did not, for the simple reason that at that time Harvard, and I suppose our other colleges, utterly ignored the possibilities of the faunal naturalist, the outdoor naturalist, and the observer of nature. The study of biology was purely a science of the laboratory and the microscope, a science whose adherents were to spend most of their time in the study of minute forms of marine life, or else in section cutting and the study of the tissues of the higher organisms under the microscope. This attitude was, no doubt, in part due to the fact that in most colleges then there was a not always

Intelligent copying of what was done in the great German universities.

The sound revolt against superficiality of study had been carried to an extreme; thoroughness in minutiae as the only end of study had been erected into a fetish. There was a total failure to understand the great variety of kinds of work that could be done by naturalists, including what could be done by outdoor naturalists—the kind of work which Hart Merriam and his assistants in the biological survey had carried to such a high degree of perfection as regards North American mammals. In the entirely proper desire to be thorough—when accepted as a method, the tendency was to treat as not serious, as unscientific, any kind of work that was not carried on with laborious minuteness in the laboratory.

Liked Field Work.

My taste was specialized in a totally different direction, and I had no more desire or ability to be a microscopist and section cutter than I had to be a mathematician. Accordingly I abandoned all thought of becoming a scientist. Doubtless this meant that I really did not have the intense devotion to science which I thought I had; for if I had possessed such devotion I would have carved out a career for myself somehow without regard to discouragements.

As regards political economy, I was of course little in college taught the laissez-faire doctrine—one of them being free trade—when accepted as canonical. Most American boys of my age were taught both by their surroundings and by their studies certain principles which were very valuable from the standpoint of nations. I, however, and certain others which were very much the reverse. The political economists were not especially to blame for this; it was the general attitude of the writers who wrote for us of that generation.

Take my beloved Our Young Folks, the magazine of which I have already spoken, and which taught me much more than any of my textbooks. Everything in this magazine instilled the individual virtues, and the necessity of character as the chief factor in any man's success—a teaching in which I now believe as sincerely as ever, for all the laws that man can devise will never make a man a worthy citizen unless he has within himself the right stuff, unless he has self-reliance, energy, the power of insisting on his own rights, and the sympathy that makes him regardful of the rights of others.

Taught by Home Books.

All this individual morality I was taught by the books I read at home and the books I studied at Harvard. But there was almost no teaching of the need for collective action, and of the fact that in addition to, not as a substitute for, individual responsibility, there is a collective responsibility. Books such as Herbert Croly's "Promise of American Life" and Walter E. Dill's "New Democracy" would generally at that time have been treated either as unintelligible or else as pure heresy.

The teaching which I received was genuinely democratic in one way. It was not so democratic in another. I grew into many things thoroughly imbued with the feeling that a man must be respected for what he made of himself. But I had also, consciously or unconsciously, been taught that socially and industrially pretty much the whole duty of the man lay in thus making the best of himself; that he should be honest in his dealings with others and charitable in the old-fashioned way to the unfortunate; but that there was no part of his business to join with others in trying to make things better for the many by curbing the abnormal and excessive development of individualism in a few. Now, I do not mean that this training was by any means all bad. On the contrary, the insistence upon individual responsibility was, and is, and always will be, a prime necessity.

Riot of Lawlessness.

Teaching of the kind I absorbed from both my textbooks and my surroundings was a healthy anti-scorbutic to the sentimentality which, by complacently excusing the individual for all his shortcomings, would finally hopelessly weaken the springs of moral purpose. It also keeps alive that virile vigor for the lack of which in the average individual no possible perfection of law or of community action can ever atone. But such teaching, if not corrected by other teaching, means acquiescence in a riot of lawless business individualism which would be quite as destructive to real civilization as the lawless military individualism of the dark ages. I left college and entered the big world owing more than I can express to the training I had received, especially in my own home; but with much else also to learn if I were to become really fitted to do my part in the work that lay ahead for the generation of Americans to which I belonged.

(Continued tomorrow.)

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YOUR choice today of several hundred splendid Dresses in Silk, Serge, Velvet, Jersey, Satin shades (see them in our windows)—real \$25 to \$45 Dresses—\$16.75 on sale today.

Coats and Suits Reduced to close out about 150 clever Suits and Coats—\$35 to \$50 values—for \$20 day at.

Leiser Company
324 South Michigan Ave., McCormick Bldg.

New Spring Millinery Now on Display

Chicago Tribune

LLOYD, IN COURT, SAYS RED FLAG IS FIRST WITH HIM

Socialist on Trial for Auto Tour Against Six Cent Fare.

William Bruce Lloyd, former candidate for United States senator on the Socialist ticket, told a jury in Judge Graham's court yesterday that he had more respect for the red flag than that of the United States. He added, in reply to a question, that he owed allegiance to the American flag.

Lloyd, along with George Koop, 4023 North Leamington avenue, a Socialist agitator and printer, and Louis Wade, Lloyd's chauffeur, is being tried on charges of disorderly conduct following their arrest on Nov. 29. The police charge these three men were distributing handbills urging citizens to "strike for a 5 cent fare."

Lloyd's automobile which was decorated with red and American flags, was arrested when it was found that it was carrying a "Red Flag" which was being distributed to the public.

Says He Is Persecuted. When asked by Judge Graham whether he wished to make a statement, Mr. Lloyd replied:

"This is a case in which I am being persecuted because the police thought, or said they thought, some one else might get disorderly."

Ald. Charles Johnson was called to the stand by the defense in an effort to show that no ordinance had yet been passed by the city council regarding the red flag. Owing to continual objections by the state, Johnson's testimony was meager.

Following Ald. Johnson, Lloyd was called to the stand.

The first question by the state was as to his occupation. Lloyd replied: "I am a member of the bar and a trustee, although it is hard to tell whether that is my business or whether, being a Socialist, is my business."

Answered in 1916. He answered in the affirmative when asked whether he was a citizen, and stated that some of his ancestors had come to America as early as 1646.

When asked whether he had anything to do with the pamphlet attacking the increased "L" fares, he said he had written the pamphlet, that it had been indorsed by the Socialist party, but that the party had refused to put it out as Socialist propaganda.

He said that on the day he was arrested he was "trying to arouse public sentiment against the 6 cent fare." When asked if there was any other purpose in his demonstration, he said: "Yes, the red flag purpose; and the purpose of advertising the Socialist party."

He had read, he told the court, that Chief of Police John J. Garrity had forbidden the display of the red flag in Chicago. Chief Garrity, he maintained, had no right to take this action and his own act had been partly to prove the right of "American citizens to carry the flag."

An International Emblem. When asked if the red flag were a national emblem he replied that it was not national—it was international.

"You say you were advertising the Socialist party; what were you making of the American flag?" "I put it up as a matter of courtesy," Lloyd answered, "and for protection."

"What flag do you consider the most valuable?" "The red flag."

"To which do you give the most respect?" "The red flag."

"To which do you consider you owe the most allegiance?" "I owe allegiance to the American flag."

He was then asked if he believed he owed allegiance to the American flag because it was the flag of this country or because he believed that he honestly owed it allegiance. Attorney John Ferguson, representing Lloyd, objected on the ground that the question did not "make sense."

Talks of "Rolling Class." Judge Graham overruled the objection and stated that Lloyd might answer the question if he could. After a little thought Lloyd replied:

"Well, I will answer it in this way. The way the people of this country have been treated by the ruling class—that is, that class that makes me feel to a large extent that I owe allegiance to it simply because it is a legal duty and a flag of the country."

"Regarding your attitude to the 1 OF 3 See Announcement in Next Saturday's Chicago Tribune

SERVICE

War Camp Community Plans Practical Welcome to Returning Soldiers.

THE War Camp Community service plans to meet soldiers and sailors before they have arrived in Chicago with a railroad folder, which will be issued to men in uniform on the trains an hour before they pull into the city.

The first page contains a welcome to soldiers, sailors, and marines, as follows:

"Whether you are passing through the city or returning to your home in Chicago, whether you come from 'over there' or from a camp over here, Chicago honors you for what you have done and for what you are, Uncle Sam's man."

"War Camp Community service offers you this little folder as an information guide to agencies which are eager and ready to serve you. We urge you to note the location of our 'Red Circle' clubs on the map of the downtown district, and make them one of your first stopping places in town. A hearty welcome is awaiting you."

There follows a detailed list of the facilities of the clubs, sleeping quarters, canteens, employment bureaus and agencies where special services of all kinds will be given the men.

American flag, what have you in mind?" he was asked.

"I have in mind the actions of the ruling classes," he replied.

"Have you any respect for the American flag in relation to Americanism?"

"I have."

"Have you any respect for the American government?"

"I have."

He testified that on the day of the arrest there had been no apparent demonstration against them. He said he had gone to the front of the Palmer house to hand bills to persons walking south and when he looked up he saw the policeman on the running board of his automobile. He walked back to the car and Koop told him they were under arrest.

Lloyd said, "was that one woman tore up the handbill I gave her and threw it at me. As I crossed the sidewalk several women hissed me and one remarked 'There goes that bolshevik.'"

Tried to Have Them Drive Away. Miller, the policeman, testified that the street was blocked and that he asked the party to drive away several times before he made the arrests.

On the back of the automobile Miller testified, was a large sign which read: "We are the fighting organization of the social revolution. Join the Socialist party, its political expression."

A large sign carried in the car bore the inscription, "Don't pay 6 cents. Ride with me free to the loop."

The handbills, George Koop testified, urged their readers to refuse to pay the proposed 6 cent fare, but to get in the cars and ride, refusing to pay the extra cent.

Judge Graham adjourned court for the night, stating that he would in the morning the case will be given to the jury early today.

150 START WORK FOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL PLAN

Initial Organization Arranged; Ideas Are Offered.

Concrete action toward the erection of a Roosevelt memorial has been taken. A meeting of the committee appointed by President Peter Reinberg of the county board was held yesterday afternoon at the board's assembly rooms, at which over 150 members of the committee, representative of all classes of Chicago's citizenship, were present.

The meeting was brief. It was called to order by Merritt Starr, who appointed temporary officers in the persons of Charles L. Hutchinson, chairman, and Allen B. Pond, secretary.

On motion of John G. Shedd, the temporary chairman was empowered to appoint a subcommittee of not less than five nor more than nine to formulate a plan of organization for the general committee, and report back to it at the earliest possible moment. This subcommittee is expected to make its report within a week.

Chairman Hutchinson announced after the meeting that he would name the subcommittee at once, and that it would meet this morning at 11 o'clock at his office.

The plan to place the memorial in the forest preserve met with general approval.

"Without committing myself finally," said Mr. Pond, "I may say that the forest preserve idea appeals to me. I think some spot where there is a chunk of ground containing a hillock whose base is rock could be selected and called Roosevelt park. In this hillock an obelisk could be heaved in the living rock and within it a heroic statue of Col. Roosevelt placed."

Wacker Favors Preserve. "I think the memorial should be close to nature, and therefore I like the forest preserve plan," said Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission. "But I also think it should go toward beautifying the city. The Thatcher tract, which is in the forest preserve and also in the city limits, being at the end of Madison street, where it is easily accessible, would, to my mind, make a fine site."

A novel plan was suggested by A. D. Weiner, attorney for the forest preserve board.

"There will be shelters scattered through the preserve," said Mr. Weiner, "and while I do not advance this idea in connection with that of a monument to Col. Roosevelt to be located in the preserve, which I heartily favor, I suggest that in each of these shelters one of the best rooms be known as the 'Roosevelt room' and have in it either a bust or a portrait of Col. Roosevelt, together with a collection of his writings and writings about him."

'NO INDICTMENT,' JURY FINDING IN LE BAUDY CASE

Minneapolis, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Nassau county grand jury failed today to indict Mrs. Marie Augustine Le Baudy, who shot and killed her millionaire husband, the eccentric Jacques Le Baudy, at their home in Westbury on Jan. 11.

After the grand jury had filed its report District Attorney Weeks issued a statement saying: "The grand jury after careful and thorough investigation into the facts and circumstances leading up to and surrounding the death of Jacques Le Baudy at his home in Westbury on the night of Jan. 11 and after considering the various degrees of murder has filed its minutes with the presiding justice of the Supreme court with the finding, 'No indictment.'"

In her room in the jail Mrs. Le Baudy threw her hands above her head and cried out in French, "Thank God, thank God," when her attorney informed her that she had been freed of the charge of murder. She was taken to her home late today.

Discharged Enlisted Men May Keep "Toilet Tools"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—Secretary Baker has directed that enlisted men, upon being discharged from the service, may retain the safety razor, comb, shaving brush, steel mirror, and towels issued to each man.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers.

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

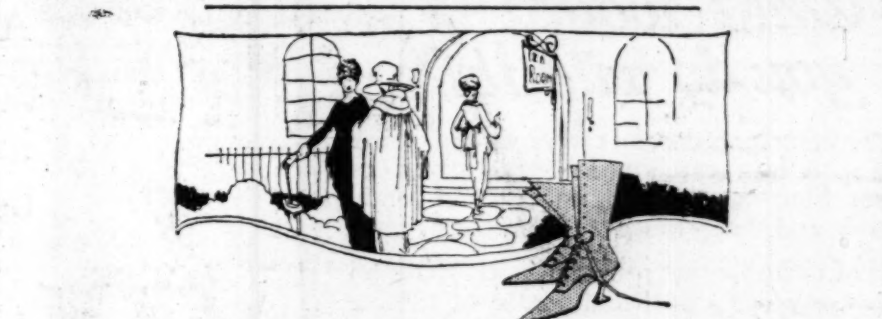
The Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

now at \$6.50

now at \$9.50

now at \$9.50

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



Six Remarkable Values in Women's Boots

Among the many distinct price advantages now prevailing in the Shoe Sections, attention is particularly directed to these six exceptional values in women's boots.

Featured at \$14.85 Pair

Women's fine white kid boots, gray kid boots, beaver kid boots and brown kid boots. Special at \$14.85 pair.

Featured at \$12.95 Pair

Women's boots of patent leather, black suede leather, beaver and gray kid. Priced specially at \$12.95 pair.

Featured at \$10.75 Pair

Women's boots of patent leather, beaver gray, brown, black and dull kid, gray and brown suede leathers. \$10.75 pair.

The extraordinary pricing of these boots, together with the excellent selections offered, is such as to make immediate buying most profitable and satisfactory.

Third Floor, South.

Featured at \$8.45 Pair

Women's splendid, serviceable boots of tan calf, brown calf, dull kid and black kid. Special at \$8.45 pair.

Featured at \$6.95 Pair

Women's boots of tan calf, gray kid, black calf, dull kid and black kid. Unusually good values at \$6.95 pair.

Featured at \$4.85 Pair

Women's patent leather boots, dull kid boots and black kid boots. All specially priced at \$4.85 the pair.

Two Stores THE HARTMANN TRUNK CO. Two Stores

ANNOUNCE A

Clearing Sale of Women's Fitted Cases & Hand Bags

At Actual Cost and in Many Instances Less Than Our Costs

Fitted Suit Cases at Bargain Prices

Reductions 25% to 40%

INCLUDED are discontinued numbers and Cases slightly shopworn from handling. Choice leathers and toilet equipment. Big bargains. Prices have been cut

25% to 40%

Every Hand Bag Reduced for Quick Disposal



\$8.50 \$9.50 \$10.50 Velvet, also Leather HAND BAGS now at \$6.50

\$11.50 \$13.50 \$15 Velvet, also Leather HAND BAGS now at \$9.50

Sterling Silver Frame Bags Are Reduced 25%

THE HARTMANN TRUNK CO.

626 South Michigan Ave. (Adjoining Blackstone Hotel)

119 North Wabash Ave. (Opposite Marshall Field's)

"As a laxative, and for stomach trouble, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a wonderful remedy. I suffered greatly from indigestion and found relief after using one bottle." (From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Cecil Fitzgerald, 829 14th St., Parkersburg, W. Va.)

Constipation is a condition that should never be neglected. The eliminative process is an essential factor in digestion and on its proper functioning depends the welfare of the entire system. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin relieves constipation without griping or other discomfort.

DR. CALDWELL'S Syrup Pepsin

The Perfect Laxative

Sold by Druggists Everywhere 50 cts. (Per Bottle) \$1.00

A TRIAL BOTTLE CAN BE OBTAINED, FREE OF CHARGE, BY WRITING TO DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 459 WASHINGTON STREET, MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal by using second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using just a few drops of the miracle-worker of cookery—

ALSAUCE

"OKEH" the new ARROW

FORM-FIT COLLAR 25 CENTS EACH CLOUTIER & CO. INC. NEW YORK

Don't blame the dealer for the shortage of Victor products — the Government needed us!

To the thousands of people who have been temporarily inconvenienced through their inability to get the Victrola and Victor Records they wanted; to Victor dealers everywhere who in the face of this extreme shortage stood loyally by us and steadfastly refused to offer inferior substitutes, we feel that an explanation is due for this scarcity of Victor products.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the great world war, the Victor Company immediately decided to do its utmost in making war materials. It voluntarily offered its entire plant wholeheartedly to the Government, regardless of the fact that its regular production would be seriously curtailed, regardless of the setback which would temporarily result to the business it took years to build up, regardless of the profits which would necessarily be sacrificed.

It would have been possible to hold off—to keep right on with our regular work and let others do war work. But the Victor Company is a thoroughly American concern, and it does things in the big characteristic American way. It chose to help the Government to the very limit of its resources.

The Government recognized the high state of perfection and thoroughly modern equipment of the gigantic Victor factories, and made more and more use of them until as much as 90% of the plant was at one time engaged in war work. If it were possible to disclose Government secrets and tell of the scientific experiments which were conducted and of the devices and products which were manufactured, the public would appreciate what a valuable help the Victor plant was to the Government in winning the war.

Those parts of the Victor factories which continued to produce Victrolas and Victor Records could not, of course, supply

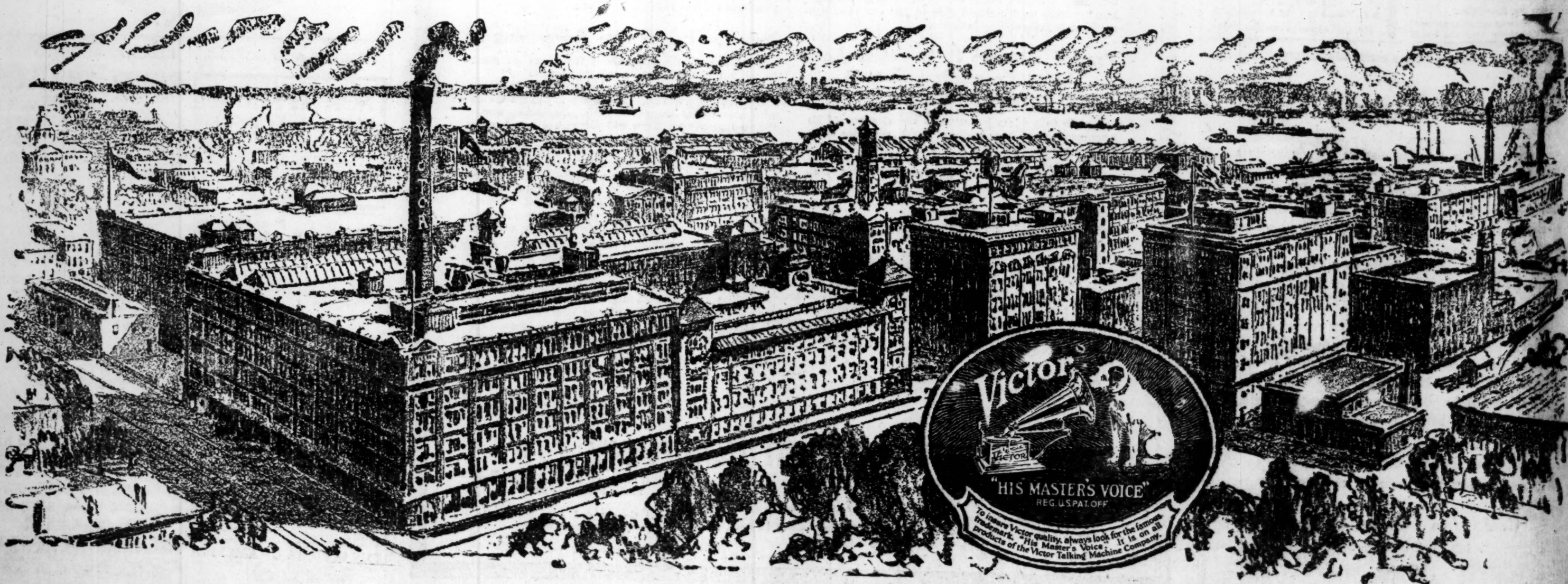
even a reasonable amount of Victor products to the public. And the shortage was made even more pronounced because thousands of Victrolas and still more thousands of Victor Records were diverted to the use of America's fighting forces on land and sea—to entertaining and inspiring them, as well as to teaching them French and wireless telegraphy through the Victor special study courses.

Great though the sacrifices were which the Victor Company willingly made to help its country in its hour of need, we would not have it otherwise. And though the inability to get Victor products was exasperating to the public, we do not believe they would have had us shirk our duty. We count it an honor that we were able to serve our country. We are gratified that the Government found our factories of such value.

And with the coming of peace, we recognize the great task that devolves upon us. It is imperative that we supply as quickly as possible those people who rather than accept inferior substitutes, decided to wait patiently until they could get the genuine Victor products they wanted. Added to this there is the increased demand that will come from new sources, for thousands of our returning heroes have learned to appreciate what the Victrola means in their daily lives. The demand upon our resources will be greater than ever, but we return to our chosen work with full confidence in our ability to meet the needs of the future.

So while the Victor plant did its full share in helping to win the war, it is now again bending its energies to supplying the musical needs of the nation—of the whole world. From a gigantic bee-hive of war-time activities, the Victor plant again resumes as the greatest musical industry in the entire world.

Victor Talking Machine Company Camden, N. J.



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ASKS U. S. ACTION IN MEXICO TO SAVE NATION

Dr. Norman Bridge Tells
How Carranza Rule Is
Breeding Chaos.

Intervention by the United States, alone or in concert with other powers, along the lines followed in Cuba, is the only way in which a stable government can be established in Mexico, according to Dr. Norman Bridge, professor emeritus of the University of Chicago, who is chairman of the government's enemy alien relief committee. He has been devoting close study to the Mexican question for some time. He was in Chicago yesterday, on his way from Los Angeles to Washington.

Dr. Bridge views the Mexican situation from a sympathetic attitude, but is convinced that unless the United States deals firmly but justly with Carranza at once, and helps the republic to establish a firm government, even if it means temporary intervention to achieve it, some other world power will be forced to step in. The resultant complications might be very serious. He holds that it is the moral obligation of the United States, as it was with Cuba, to give Mexico a government that can endure and under which the country can prosper.

Taxing to the Limit.
"Under Diaz," he said, "the government income was about 100,000,000 pesos. Taxes were moderate. The government met all its obligations to foreign creditors, and when Diaz quit he left about 60,000,000 pesos in gold in the treasury."
"Today the income is about 100,000,000 pesos annually. They are running a deficit. The debt today probably is about 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 pesos. They are taxing everybody to the limit, because they can't borrow of the powers, and they are unable, or not pay their bonded debt interest. The reason the powers cannot loan them money to help them out is that they are the decrees of Carranza, right foreigners in Mexico, so far as investments go, have practically been abolished."

Must Sign Away Rights.
"Before an American business man can go ahead now in Mexico and help to stabilize the industries he is forced to sign away the protection of his own government. He is forced to sign a contract to the effect that in the event of any trouble he will not avail himself of the protection of his citizenship and his home government. In other words, he is asked to disavow his citizenship at home without becoming a Mexican citizen, and is left with no protection from any place."
"They are piling on the taxes, two and three times greater than under Diaz. The government is attempting to spend the money. They are charging higher freight rates and paying the stockholders nothing. In order to keep up a few main lines they are running up the tracks of branch lines and using the material for repair work on the trunk lines. The result is that transportation is disorganized. Freight stock is at the lowest point. And yet because they refuse to recognize a foreigner's rights to protection from his home government, neither American capital nor the capital that might be obtained from other countries is impossible to secure to put railroads in proper condition."

30,000 Mexicans Starving.
"There are all kinds of grafting on the part of government officials. They are taking the closing down of many mines. But the government soon found that in one district they had 50,000 starving Mexicans on their hands. They removed some of the opium people to resume work in order to keep the people from starving."

Many Americans Murdered.
"In the state of Vera Cruz the government ordered that all working people should be paid annually an amount which would amount to about 12 per cent increase. Doing business in Mexico under the best conditions has been hazardous, and under the present conditions it is nearly impossible for the people who are suffering are the Mexicans themselves."

"There is much robbery as well as grafting against Mexicans in Mexico. Life is not safe in many quarters in Mexico City at night, but it is not as bad as has been pictured. However, many brutal murders of American citizens."

"I want to say in this connection that if any American wants an absolute picture of Mexico of Carranza's editorial of Tuesday, Dec. 31. It is the most accurate and full statement in the space employed I have ever read."

DUAL IDENTITIES MAY FREE ONE IN CELL AS SLAYER

Second Alfria Fricano's Arrest Develops Deep Mystery.

"Little Italy" holds the secret of hundreds of mysterious murders; the story of a man shot down at the "death corners" and all dying with sealed lips, as they lived "by the code." But one has broken his silence. He was Antonio Mule. He lingered for a week with three bullets in his back. After he had been given an absolute by a priest in the Columbus Extension hospital, he turned to the police and physicians at his bedside and said:

"Alfria Fricano shot me."
The shooting occurred on the evening of June 22, 1918. On Dec. 11 one Alfria Fricano, 2615 North Racine avenue, 33 years old, was found guilty of murder in Judge Kavanagh's court and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Second Fricano Arrested.
Yesterday another Alfria Fricano, of 1125 Larrabee street, 23 years old, known as a gangster and bad man, was arrested by East Chicago avenue police on a charge of evading the draft. He was held without being booked.

"I have asked that young Fricano be held for the murder of Mule," Attorney Michael Igoe, who consulted with Assistant United States Attorney Francis Borrelli in the matter, said last night. "The evidence seems to be conclusive that the Fricano who was convicted did not commit the crime. It is a remarkable case. The facts gathered show that both men were within a few blocks of the scene of the shooting at the time it occurred. Not the slightest motive for the slaying by the man convicted developed during his trial. There is evidence of a motive—a debt—in the case of the man now being held."

Two Girls in Case.

Figuring in the murder mystery are two girls. One is Anna Lombardi, who married the man now under life sentence. The other is pretty Lillian Dugo, now 17, who worked in a macaroni factory. In February, 1917, the girl, then only 15, was walking to work when four men, at Franklin street and Grand avenue, threw a sack over her head, put her into a wagon, and drove away. Word came that "Alfria Fricano" had been her kidnaper and had married her. The district thought it was the Fricano later convicted of Mule's murder.

But yesterday that mystery was cleared up. "Alfria Fricano—the one now arrested—took out a license to marry her," government investigators reported. He claimed exemption from the draft because of it. But he didn't marry her. She has been his slave ever since.

Yet the question that worries all prospective purchasers and caused the owner to despair is: How are you going to get a 40 foot yacht through an ordinary door or window? The owner, after much perturbation, has disappeared and confided the ill fated cruiser to the care of Clarence H. Morgan, owner of the garage.

"Bust the back wall out and slide her down," is the suggestion of one of the flivver experts at the garage.

BURGLARS WITH CHIVALRY TURN BACK KEPSAKE

LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR RETURN OF SUIVING TAKEN FROM GARAGE AT 221 EAST WALTON PLACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22. Thanks for lock returned.

The above personal appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It told the story of a daylight burglary, tempered by a spark of chivalry in the burglars. The burglars, a real estate dealer, the articles stolen were some silver, a few pieces of jewelry, and a fur coat and kepsake locket, the coat and locket being the property of a woman guest. The family and servants were absent. The theft was disclosed when they returned at night.

The most highly prized article taken was the locket. It was of gold and contained the hair of a dead friend of its owner. This was returned by the burglars. They retained the rest of the loot.

Because of their chivalry Mr. Spades says he will recompense the burglars and seek no punishment if they will see that his guest suffers no loss.

'FORGER DE LUXE' STARS IN JOLIET

Add theater notes: Millard H. Cutter, well known character actor, who has depicted the "successful business man" and "forger de luxe" parts recently, will open tomorrow at Joliet, Ill., with an entirely new role. He will play the part of the penitent convict, opening his act with an old song, entitled "I'll Pay Back Every Cent When I Get Out."

Cutter is booked solid at Joliet for a year at least—in fact, his contract reads "from one to fourteen years." His latest success on La Salle street, known as "Bonds, Bonds, Who Wants Some Bonds?" netted him in the neighborhood of \$600,000, which he thrifly invested in iron mines.

He is staying at the Will T. Davies hotel, 440 North Dearborn street, despite the fact that it is reputed to be a hangout for thieves and robbers. It is noted for its bar accommodations.

Soldier Dies; Blame Army Camp Treatment

John Dally, 743 West Fifth place, a discharged soldier, died yesterday in the psychopathic hospital from demented precox, which relatives attributed to an after effect of antitoxin injections given to him while he was in an army camp in South Carolina early in November.

"THE CASE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO VERSUS THE U. S. GOVERNMENT"

Showing the Scene in the Court of Circuit Judge Zeman When Two Red Cross Drivers Are Arraigned for the "Offense" of Parking Their Automobiles in the Loop District of the City of Chicago, Which Entailed a Tussle with the Dignity of Municipal Judge John Stelk.



1—Marguis Eaton, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross; 2—James H. Channon, father of one of the Red Cross defendants; 3—Benedict J. Short, counsel for Municipal Judge Stelk; 4—Francis W. Walker, attorney for the defendants; 5—Frank S. Righimer, assistant corporation counsel; 6—Miss Elizabeth Channon, Red Cross defendant; 7—Lieut. Mary Springer, Red Cross defendant; 8—Circuit Judge Anton Zeman.

HIGH AGROUND

Boat Built Upstairs in Garage, Can't Get It to Water.

MOTTO: Build your boat, but build it near the water. It is a nifty looking boat, with a saucy sweep to its bow, measuring a full 40 feet and built for speed. It ought to sell for several thousand at that. But there it is, away up in the top floor of the Forty-third Street garage, 1639 East Forty-third street.

Yet the question that worries all prospective purchasers and caused the owner to despair is: How are you going to get a 40 foot yacht through an ordinary door or window? The owner, after much perturbation, has disappeared and confided the ill fated cruiser to the care of Clarence H. Morgan, owner of the garage.

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LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR RETURN OF SUIVING TAKEN FROM GARAGE AT 221 EAST WALTON PLACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22. Thanks for lock returned.

The above personal appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It told the story of a daylight burglary, tempered by a spark of chivalry in the burglars. The burglars, a real estate dealer, the articles stolen were some silver, a few pieces of jewelry, and a fur coat and kepsake locket, the coat and locket being the property of a woman guest. The family and servants were absent. The theft was disclosed when they returned at night.

The most highly prized article taken was the locket. It was of gold and contained the hair of a dead friend of its owner. This was returned by the burglars. They retained the rest of the loot.

Because of their chivalry Mr. Spades says he will recompense the burglars and seek no punishment if they will see that his guest suffers no loss.

'FORGER DE LUXE' STARS IN JOLIET

Add theater notes: Millard H. Cutter, well known character actor, who has depicted the "successful business man" and "forger de luxe" parts recently, will open tomorrow at Joliet, Ill., with an entirely new role. He will play the part of the penitent convict, opening his act with an old song, entitled "I'll Pay Back Every Cent When I Get Out."

Cutter is booked solid at Joliet for a year at least—in fact, his contract reads "from one to fourteen years." His latest success on La Salle street, known as "Bonds, Bonds, Who Wants Some Bonds?" netted him in the neighborhood of \$600,000, which he thrifly invested in iron mines.

He is staying at the Will T. Davies hotel, 440 North Dearborn street, despite the fact that it is reputed to be a hangout for thieves and robbers. It is noted for its bar accommodations.

Soldier Dies; Blame Army Camp Treatment

John Dally, 743 West Fifth place, a discharged soldier, died yesterday in the psychopathic hospital from demented precox, which relatives attributed to an after effect of antitoxin injections given to him while he was in an army camp in South Carolina early in November.

WOULD BAR ALL BUT ENGLISH IN GRADE SCHOOLS

Council of Defense Asks State Law to Americanize.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, announced yesterday that the organization is preparing a recommendation urging the general assembly to pass a law making it obligatory in every grade school of the state to employ only the English language.

Just what form the bill will take is yet to be worked out. It probably will follow the legislation of Wisconsin and provide that in any school, where pupils from 6 to 14 years of age are taught, only the English language shall be used in the fundamental branches. This is expected to apply to parochial as well as public schools.

It was stated that the plan is to abolish the use of foreign languages in teaching arithmetic, grammar, spelling, and such fundamentals.

Stop Babble of Tongues.

"It is futile," Mr. Insull said, "to talk of complete Americanization of the first generation of the foreign born. However well an immigrant may come to love America, he isn't going to forget the land of his birth. He cannot forego all affection for the home land, the soil itself, the companions and kin with whom he grew up, and the customs of his youth, even if he would."

Make Them Think in American.

"I have no objection to the teaching of foreign language in American schools. I do object to foreign language schools in America. A foreign born family in America begins with two—the husband and wife. We may make it difficult for them to make good Americans of these, because they lack our language. But the children of a foreign born family, usually from four to ten—why should we deliberately make them poor Americans by allowing them to acquire their education in a foreign tongue?"

The State Council of Defense thinks it would be the longest step in Americanization if it is possible to take. Hence, to round out its work, it will recommend this step to the general assembly at Springfield.

NAME MEMORIAL BODY ON FRIDAY

The committee of one hundred to take charge of the plans for Chicago's memorial to its dead in the war will be named on Friday. A subcommittee consisting of Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, Charles H. Wacker, and Ald. Joseph O. Kostner will meet in the office of Mr. Wacker, 134 South La Salle street, and name the greater committee, which is expected to determine the character and location of the memorial and set about obtaining funds for its erection.

Report Grand Jury Will Attack Ticket Scalpers

There was a report yesterday that there would be a scathing denunciation of theater ticket "scalpers" in the report of the January grand jury, which is to be made the latter part of this month.

The jury has not called in any witnesses, but it was learned that two members of the jury had personal dealings with "scalpers," and that the report will dwell on these.

BEG YOUR PARDON!

THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 20 printed on a cablegram from Paris this headline: "Hedjas Ask U. S. to Guard Them as New Nation," and the text of the article, also, indicated Hedjas as the plural name of a people. Hedjas (or Hejaz, as the Arabs spell it) is the name of a country, and not of a people. The request to the United States was made by the people of Hedjas through representatives.

The issue of Jan. 19, in an article about the largest diamond, referred to the Cullinan, and gave its weight as 302.75 carats or 1.39 pounds. The caratage of the Cullinan is 3,024.75.

The issue of Jan. 18, in telling of efforts by a Winter Garden waiter to fix up a construction, but that, later, in payment of a café check, said that "Sid Lane, a clerk in the Criminal court, appeared for her in the Sheffield avenue court in the capacity of friend, and asked for a jury trial."

William E. Parker, Criminal court clerk for Cook county, says that nobody named Sid Lane is employed in his office.

The information as to Lane's identity was given to THE TRIBUNE by the police.

Yesterday's issue, in telling of progress with the investigation of the Hines Speedway hospital project, quoted Architect Wheelock as saying that the original plans for the hospital called for the kind of construction known as "slow burning."

Mr. Wheelock explains that what he said was that the original plans and the original contract called for fireproof construction, but that, later, the surgeon general's department suggested several additional buildings, which were to be of slow burning construction—the same as was planned for the government hospital to be erected at West Point, Ky.

WOMAN NAMED IN SUIT REPLIES: "HOUSEKEEPER"

Charging that her husband, Harry J. Crane, deserted her to live with another woman, Mrs. Mae G. Crane, 7150 Emerald avenue, filed suit for divorce in the Superior court yesterday.

The Cranes were married Feb. 5, 1917, and had lived together until Nov. 24, 1917, when Mrs. Crane says her husband sent her to live with her mother. Since that time, Mrs. Crane charges, her husband has been living with Miss Nora Sullivan at 2110 Washington boulevard.

Miss Sullivan when seen last night said she was merely Crane's housekeeper. Mr. Crane is a doctor of bacteriology and is said to have a good income.

'Pershing Drive' Raises Query, 'What's in a Name?'

Corporation Counsel Etzelson declared yesterday that there are legal obstacles in the way of changing the name of Michigan avenue to "Pershing drive." Mr. Etzelson said the city was levying a supplemental assessment for the Michigan avenue improvement and this might be invalidated by changing the name.

Clearing House Gives \$25,000 for Armenians

The Chicago Clearing House association subscribed \$25,000 to the Fund for the Relief of the Armenians, Syrians, Persians, and Greeks of Asia Minor yesterday.

WIFE'S LETTER JOLTS BASSO; 'COULD POLICE'

Says Woman Member of Opera Is Merely His Secretary.

Gustav Huberdeau, basso with the Chicago Opera and support of Mary Garden in "Gismonda," confronted a little entree yesterday in which he positively declined to accept the leading role.

The leading lady in the skit is Mrs. Gustav Huberdeau, owner of the Osborn hotel, 4 Rue street, Paris, France, who appeared by proxy, as it were, through the medium of a letter written to the Chicago detective bureau.

Mrs. Huberdeau writes that her husband deserted her and names Mme. Marguerite Benoit, also a member of the Chicago Opera. She wanted the police to locate them. Mr. Huberdeau occupies suite 762 at the Auditorium hotel. Mme. Benoit, who has two children, occupies a room across from his. A reporter visited Mr. Huberdeau yesterday.

"Merely My Private Secretary."

"I have been separated from my wife since 1914," he said. "I obtained a divorce in 1915. She used to accompany me over here, but has not done so since 1912."

"I don't know why she asserts I came over here with Mme. Benoit or that we are living together. We are not. She is merely my private secretary."

The conversation took place in Huberdeau's dressing room at the Auditorium. Mme. Benoit happened along and the reporter questioned her, but she declined to talk.

"Could the Police?"

"Do you think the police could do anything to me?" asked Mr. Huberdeau. He appeared nervous.

Also, Mr. Huberdeau would like to know who it was that wrote a certain letter to his wife in which the allegations concerning Mme. Benoit, contained in her letter to the police, were first conveyed.

Bomb Shakes People from Bed; Breaks Windows

A bomb was exploded in front of the two-story frame building at 5222 Wallace street early this morning, and windows for a block around were shattered. Residents were shaken from their beds but nobody was hurt. The force of the explosion was felt half a mile away.

The building belongs to Toney Tascatera, a commission merchant. His wife has received five letters demanding money in the last two years or so.

All Members of Police Force May Get 2 Days Off

Unless Chief of Police Garrity has some serious objection, an ordinance will be recommended to the city council giving all members of the police department two days "off" every month, the same as patrolmen now have. This was decided yesterday by the city council committee on police.

Man and Woman Escape from Hospital at Dunning

A man and woman were reported as having escaped from the Chicago state hospital at Dunning. The names given to the police are Rudolph Kover, 30 years old, and Catherine Dacey, 25.

YELLOW SLIPS

Attorney in Red Cross Parking Case Declares Police Summons Is Not Binding.

LEGAL opinion of interest to motorists was offered yesterday at the habeas corpus hearing in the case of Mrs. Mary M. Springer and Miss Elizabeth Channon, Red Cross chauffeurs, arrested for violating Chicago parking ordinance. Francis W. Walker, counsel for the two women, argued that the yellow slips handed to motorists demanding their presence in court for violation of ordinance are worthless and without legal authority.

"The slip says that if the holder does not appear in court a warrant will be sworn out against them. This was never done until yesterday, so how can they be guilty of contempt for not appearing?" he asked.

"The Municipal court has absolutely nothing to do with the Red Cross anyway. I can prove it," and he swung his hand over thirty feet of legal books.

DOCTOR ASSERTS HE'LL DIE UNLESS WIFE RETURNS

Dr. H. L. Thompson, ambulance surgeon at the West Chicago avenue police station, yesterday declared that unless his wife returns to him he will die of a broken heart.

The doctor said that when he returned to his home at 1516 Washington boulevard he found a note saying she was unwilling to "continue under the old conditions." She formerly was an actress named Marvel Rubie. She said in the note she intended to remain hidden in Chicago until she got a stage job.

The doctor, who first told his story as if he were speaking of a third person, thus explained how the heart break might prove fatal to him: "Now, science does not admit that a man can die of a broken heart. But my patient's case proves the contrary. A condition of prolapsus or congestion of the brain has developed because of the anguish the poor fellow has suffered."

"He has had six hemorrhages in the last two days and for two days he has been totally blind. The brain congestion caused contraction of the optic nerves. Blood flows from his ears. I am convinced that if the wife is not found immediately he will either rupture a blood vessel in the brain and die or will become permanently insane."

Report of Gunsaulus Car in Accident Is Doubtful

An electric automobile driven by Mrs. E. S. Heyman, 27 years old, 4529 Ellis avenue, was struck by an unidentified car last night. Mrs. Heyman was shaken up and her car slightly damaged. According to the South Clark street police the car which struck Mrs. Heyman bore a license number issued to Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.

Dr. Gunsaulus was sleeping when his home was called, but a woman who answered the phone doubted that the doctor had been in an accident. If he had, she would have heard about it, she said.

Two Boys Disappear; Parents Ask Police Aid

Egbert Cockingham, 9, of 946 Marlanna street, and Jack Karitos, 8, of the same neighborhood, disappeared at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and the parents have asked the police to find them.

SPICY REPARTEE MARKS TRIAL OF RED CROSS GIRLS

Habeas Corpus Decision Likely Today; Stelk Not in Court.

Judge Anton T. Zeman of the Circuit court late yesterday devoted two hours—and snappy hours they were—to the hearing of a habeas corpus petition for freedom of Mrs. Mary M. Springer and Miss Elizabeth T. Channon, Red Cross chauffeurs. Long after the doors of the county building were locked for the night, repartee—frivolous, serious, and accurate—floated about in the courtroom.

The hearing finally was continued until 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Zeman is expected to render a decision. The two women were released on their own recognizance.

Mrs. Springer and Miss Channon, having incurred the wrath of Municipal Judge John Stelk, are heroines in the famous case of "The Municipal Court of Chicago versus the United States of America." The row started when the two ambulance drivers were arrested for violating the parking law.

Mrs. Springer Testifies.

"Tell the court just how you came to be arrested," said Attorney Francis W. Walker, representing the defendants.

"It was during the annual drive last December for new members who owned motors," said Mrs. Springer. "I drove around the block three times looking for a position and then 'double decked' my car. On going inside I learned that seventy wounded soldiers were to arrive almost immediately, and I started to recruit motor cars to care for them."

"When I returned to my car I found Policeman George Younker and a yellow slip awaiting me."

"The yellow slip purported to be a summons, but was worthless," interrupted Attorney Walker.

"I told the policeman he was doing an unpatriotic act by making the arrest," continued Mrs. Springer. "He became excited and shouted that 'if we had any influence we should go to see his lieutenant.'"

Walker Is Uncomplimentary.

"What's the use of talking about a lunkheaded copper?" asked Attorney Walker.

"Now, you didn't mean that, did you, Frank?" asked Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank S. Righimer, who was appearing for the police force.

"Well, maybe not lunkheaded, but he certainly showed poor judgment." "Anyway, we paid no attention to the summons the policeman gave us," said Mrs. Springer, who is a lieutenant during working hours.

"That's right," commented Mr. Walker.

"There has been a whole lot of talk here about the Municipal court clashing with the United States," interrupted Attorney Benedict J. Short, representing Judge Stelk. "I have let witnesses go on talking freely about the Red Cross and the army and—"

"Yes, the attitude of persons in this case is that the United States doesn't count and we contend it does," said Mr. Righimer.

"Just for Newspapers."

"O, that's just for the newspapers," countered Attorney Short.

During the hearing Attorney Walker read an article written by Judge Stelk after the famous motorists' "immune" list was published. The article, according to Mr. Walker, contained several unpatriotic remarks about the Red Cross.

Miss Channon on Stand.

Miss Channon took the witness stand and asserted that George A. Younker, the policeman, had told her to go to the higher ups if she had any influence.

"I told him that he was hindering patriotic work and never mentioned anything like a pull," said Miss Channon.

Younker testified formally, but efforts to question him regarding his remarks on "pulls, drags, etc." were blocked by rapid objecting of Attorney Righimer.

Part of the Army.

Marquis Eaton, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, was the first witness called. He declared the Red Cross was as much a part of the war machine as the army or navy. "The Municipal court had no right even to attempt to arrest these drivers," he said.

Stelk Doesn't Appear.

Judge Stelk did not appear at the hearing. He could not be found at home or in his office last night.

BIG JIM VAUGHN WILL RETURN TO CUBS FOR PENNANT BATTLE

'TRIBUNE' WRITER FINDS 'HIPPO' IN SHOP OVERALLS

Likes Present Work, but Wants Another Shot at World Series.

Quiet tips have emanated from Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The simple life seems to have taken Big Jim Vaughn. Anyhow, that's the way it looked today when the star Cub hurler, leading pitcher of the National league in 1918 and idol of the north side, was seen here in his overall at work in the shop of the Nash Motor company, and at home in the bungalow provided for the "Missus" and "Little Hippo" on the ridge west of town.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.
Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The simple life seems to have taken Big Jim Vaughn. Anyhow, that's the way it looked today when the star Cub hurler, leading pitcher of the National league in 1918 and idol of the north side, was seen here in his overall at work in the shop of the Nash Motor company, and at home in the bungalow provided for the "Missus" and "Little Hippo" on the ridge west of town.

While Big Jim sent word to the fans that he expected to be back with the Cubs, he made it known in words and actions that the simple life of the shop and the bungalow had a greater appeal than the glamour of the ball field.

"Little Hippo" squeals for him. "You see, it's this way," he explained. "I hate to be away from home. Why, do you know, that youngster of mine is only 7 months old, yet already he waves good-bye to me when I go to work and squeals for all get out when I come home! I haven't been away one day, not even to take a run down to Chicago, since I started work here after the season ended last fall."

Don't think for a minute that Jim Vaughn doesn't work. It was a half hour before the noon whistle blew when I reached the factory, which covers acres. I appealed to the man at the information desk to help me find James Vaughn.

"It's in the shop. You can't see him during working hours," was the curt reply.

"Oh, Well, That's Different." "Well, the fans of Chicago would like to know if he's coming back to pitch for the Cubs next summer, and THE TRIBUNE would like to let them know," was the next appeal.

"O, just wait a moment," the man answered. He must have been a fan. In another minute, I was guided through a mammoth machine shop to a section where Big Jim and another husky were attending to "the boring and tapping" of big steel motor frames. He refused to shake hands for his hands and arms were covered with black grease. However, he welcomed me cordially, shouting his words so as to be heard above the din of the shop.

Vaughn loses his appetite. "Then he and his mate gave an exhibition of "boring and tapping," which consisted of hoisting the 275 pound frame upon a drilling machine, clamping it there, and then standing by while the machine drilled all the necessary holes, after which they lifted off the frame, one of them shoving it away while the other shoved another forward. That was all they seemed to have to do, and shortly the whistle blew.

I was convinced the baseball star was working. However, a word with the boss obtained an afternoon off for Jim and he insisted on dinner at the bungalow, where, after a mile walk through mud with Jim leading his bicycle, I again was convinced that he is a working man. Here's what we ate:

Steak smothered in onions.
Fried potatoes.
Baked beans.
Green beans.
Rolled cabbage.
Cabbage salad.
Hopping platters of hot biscuits with butter.
Pickles.
Canned peaches.
Hot coffee (three cups each).

After that the "missus" apologized, saying she didn't expect company or she would have had more.

"Of Course, I'll Be Back." "Now I'll show you what I do every night after dinner and why I like this life," said Jim as he took "Little Hippo" in his brawny arms and led the way to the living room. A blanket and pillows were placed upon the floor, "Little Hippo" was planted in their midst, and "Big Hippo" was down on all fours for a romp.

Family Young Hippo was taken

HELLO ANDY!
MOTHER AND I ARE
DOWN TOWN WITH
UNCLE BILLY AND
HE WANTS TO TAKE
US ALL TO DINNER
TODAY.
CAN YOU MEET US
AT SIX O'CLOCK

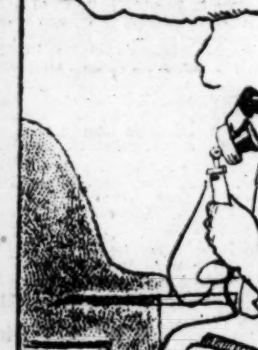
SURE!—
I CAN COME
ANY TIME
I'M THROUGH
NOW

WELL—WE HAVE
A LOT OF SHOPPING
TO DO AND WE'RE
NOT THROUGH YET—
WE HAD BETTER
MAKE IT 6:15
ON! WE'RE GOING TO
HAVE A WONDERFUL
TIME

OH WELL—
ALL RIGHT—
THEN 6:15 WILL BE
ALL RIGHT

WAIT A MINUTE—
SHE FORGOT TO TELL
ME WHERE SHE WAS
GOING TO MEET ME
AND SHE RANG OFF—

OH
MIN!



Pugilistic Pointers & Pearls

UNLESS something unlooked for happens, a real champion will pay our fair city a visit today. His name is Benny Leonard, and he's the fellow who punches 'em pop-eyed in the lightweight school. Benny is reported to have left New York with California as his destination. Accompanying him is Manager Billy Gibson, who among other things performs the unusual feat of sending a Christmas card "once yearly." Leonard is expected to take a workout at the Arcade gym, and incidentally tell how he treated Johnny Dundee in that little engagement at Nevada Monday night.

Can it be possible that Indiana Harbor is going back to a pre-war basis so soon? The P. A. for some folks there slip the info that Indiana Harbor may take the Dundee-Mitchell scrap away from Milwaukee, where they are figuring on holding it next month. A couple of gents from the harbor place were in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of getting Mitchell to agree, holding out as a lure \$15,000. Billy Mitchell, manager and brother of Richie, was here, too, but he didn't consent to any switch in plans.

The Manly Arts League, which framed the boxing bill which was introduced by Senator Daniel Herlihy at Springfield, is still very much alive despite the fact it hasn't held any meetings for a couple of weeks. The league announces that a meeting has been called for Thursday night at the Spalding clubrooms, when important business will be transacted.

away for his nap and we managed to talk baseball. "Of course I expect to go back to the Cubs," he began. "I think they'll pay me a salary that I can't afford to turn down. However, I won't know about the pay until I have a talk with 'Mitch'."

Salary Now \$200 a Month. "I am making \$200 a month here the year round and of course a lot on the side by playing ball with the Nash semi-pro team during baseball time. Last fall I got \$125 a game. I could get along nicely in this life and enjoy it. But I expect to get a couple of days off next week and go down to Chicago, and while there I'll learn all about it from Mitchell. I think I've always been reasonable on the matter of signing a contract."

"To me it looks as if the Cubs will be in the fight next summer. I'd like to get one more shot at a world's series."

"But I'm coming back to this life next fall. I was worried a little about having the chance should I quit to play ball, but I had a talk with the boss the other day and he told me the job would be here for me again."

"Six Players in Card-Phil Swap." St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—The first step toward strengthening the St. Louis Cardinals was taken today in Cincinnati by President Branch Rickey when he succeeded in disposing of Doug Baird, Gene Packard, and Stuffy Stewart to the Philadelphia Nationals in exchange for Milton Stock, Frank Davis, and Pickles Dillhoefer. The main purpose seemed to have been to secure a capable third baseman, Milton Stock.

The Cardinal infield for 1919, with Paulette at first, Fisher at second, Hornsby at short, and Stock at third, is one bordering upon championship grade.

Martinson Schedules Bout with Stecher on Friday. Joe Stecher, former heavyweight wrestling champion, will appear at the Haymarket Friday night in his first bout since being released from the navy. Paul Martinson will be his opponent in a finish match.

Expense Will Be Factor. President Reinberg was frank in his statement, saying: "I am not in favor of spending an enormous amount of money on golf links. I believe that we should leave these lands in their natural state as much as possible, and there will be no injury to the woods, bushes and flowers with my approval. If golfers will be satisfied with links in the rough, all right. It will cost a lot of money to lay out perfect courses, and I don't favor going that far."

Trustee Ryan said that he had not given the subject much thought, then added: "I want the preserves for the enjoyment of the public, and will do anything reasonable to get that result."

Grandest Game There Is. "I play," said Trustee Fitzgerald, "and golf is the grandest game there is. Every one out at the yards plays. That indicates my general attitude on the game."

"I think golf is all right," was Trustee Buddinger's comment, "but on the particular proposition before the board I have insufficient information to commit myself with any degree of definiteness."

Kidston of Glen View Belleair Golf Survivor. Belleair Heights, Fla., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The first round of match played began here today in the annual January tournament which has prizes. W. H. Kidston of Glen View was a survivor. Results: Dewitt Balch, Cincinnati, beat T. A. Ashby, Woodland, 3 and 6; Hamilton Kerr, Greenville, beat C. H. Galt, Cincinnati, 7 and 6; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, beat Charles Kingsbury, Beverly, 5 and 1; S. S. Beeson, Rochester, beat T. A. Kennedy, Dubois, Pa., 6 and 2; C. E. Schell, Cincinnati, beat J. B. Breckenridge, 3 and 6; Hamilton Kerr, Greenville, beat C. H. Galt, Cincinnati, 7 and 6; W. H. Kidston, Glen View, beat J. P. Wampler, Rockaway Hunt, 4 and 1; H. H. Hapwell, Steady Hollow, beat George R. Balch, 5 and 5.

TENNIS MEN TO PLAY HANDBALL. Members of the South Side Tennis club will begin their first tournament to settle the singles and doubles handball championship. Entries must be in by Friday night. Ralph H. Burdick is in charge.

COLONELS GET GIANTS' OVERPLUS. First baseman High of Gary, will feature the first game of the season, scheduled for Louisville to Louisville to the local tennis colony yesterday.

Edward Oelaner, one of Chicago's best known tennis cracks, has removed to New York, where he will be engaged with a trans-Atlantic shipping firm. He made his farewells to the local tennis colony yesterday.

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PUBLIC GOLF COURSES WINNER IN POLL OF PRESERVE TRUSTEES

BY OSCAR HEWITT.

The forest preserve act contemplates that the land acquire by the trustees shall be of service to the public. The specific purpose of the district was explicitly announced by the legislators. That is in the law itself. It says that the trustees may "acquire and hold lands containing one or more natural forests, * * * for the purpose of protecting and preserving the flora and fauna, and scenic beauties within such district, and to protect and preserve such lands as nearly as may be in their natural condition for the purpose of education, pleasure, and recreation of the public."

Favorable Action Forecast. This point was looked up by THE TRIBUNE before it lent its support to the plan for golf links in the preserve.

A number of trustees were asked for their views yesterday. These forecast favorable action "y the board."

"I play golf and enjoy it," said Trustee Goodnow. "I am a new member of the board and am not intimately acquainted with all the land acquired, but I understand we have open spaces for golf courses. On the other hand, I desire to protect the flora and fauna and shall not vote to destroy or mutilate any of it."

"There are plenty of open spaces," said Trustee Maclean, "especially out on Milwaukee avenue, where golf courses can be laid out. At that, we do not have to have a golf course of such scientific exactness that experts would approve of it in every detail. The Indian Hill golf club has utilized some wooded country by opening a wide path through the forest, and I believe that the poor fat man should be just as well cared for as the rich fat man."

Limit to His Enthusiasm. "I'm in favor of golf links to a certain extent," said Trustee Miller. "But I don't want to turn all vacant space of the preserves over to golfers. The followers of other sports should have their share, too."

Trustee Ryan said that he had not given the subject much thought, then added: "I want the preserves for the enjoyment of the public, and will do anything reasonable to get that result."

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Robert L. Van Arsdale offered his resignation as president of the Chicago Tennis association at yesterday's meeting of the directors and officials because of business pressure. The directors appointed Harry S. Knox, also prominent in the South Side Tennis club, to serve out the term.

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In the Wake of the News By RING W. LARDNER

THE PRETTY NAME LODGE.

As a result of recent discoveries, it has been necessary to effect a reorganization of Chicago Chapter No. 2 of the Pretty Name Lodge. Two of the original high officers, the editor of THE WAKE, who was Grand Exalted Ruler, and Rollin Lynde Hart, who was Tiler—have voluntarily resigned in the light of new information, gracefully yielding their places to those more deserving of them.

The latter would have been elected to these offices in the first place had false pride not prevented their revealing the full extent of their qualifications therefor. In the case of the new Tiler, Mr. Hunter Percy Hammond, it is clubby to give him the benefit of the doubt and to presume that he would have told about the "Hunter" if he had been in Chicago at the time the chapter was formed. Nevertheless, there appears little excuse for his having kept it a secret all these years, when confession would have brought him the respect which he was as well as all the corners to which the tidings would have been flashed.

Opinion was expressed at yesterday's meeting of the chapter that the person responsible for christening him Hunter must have foreseen his golf game.

The office of Grand Exalted Ruler is now held by Mr. A. Burton Rascoe, who, before the Lodge's detectives

iel James Florence McCarthy Sullivan as Esteemed Leading Ward Beckett. Mr. Sullivan had previously been denied membership in the belief that his name was Dan Sullivan.

On recommendation of Charles Burras, Mr. Tom Moonlight Murphy of Kansas City was chosen Worthy Nocturnal Luminary.

OAK PARK TAKES DUAL TANK MEET; SPEEDY IN RELAY. Oak Park High opened its swimming season victoriously yesterday, defeating Evanston High at Oak Park 7 M. C. A. 40 to 19. The Oak Park relay team, which will swim against Evanston, closed its season by winning the Chicago A. A. won its event by one full tank length last night.

Mills, Hodge, and Royal were Oak Park's best swimmers, while Harwell and Omestead gained most of Evanston's points. Summaries: Plunge for distance—Won by Harwell, Evanston, 2nd, Oak Park, 3rd; Ingle, Oak Park, 4th. Time—1:04.5. One hundred yard crawl—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1:04.5. Four hundred yard crawl—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5:25. Eight hundred yard crawl—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—12:40. One mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—23:40. Two mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—47:40. Four mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—95:40. Eight mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—191:40. Ten mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—242:40. Fifteen mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—364:40. Twenty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—486:40. Twenty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—608:40. Thirty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—730:40. Thirty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—852:40. Forty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—974:40. Forty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1096:40. Fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1218:40. Fifty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1340:40. Sixty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1462:40. Sixty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1584:40. Seventy mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1706:40. Seventy-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1828:40. Eighty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1950:40. Eighty-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2072:40. Ninety mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2194:40. Ninety-five mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2316:40. One hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2438:40. One hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2560:40. Two hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2682:40. Two hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2804:40. Three hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—2926:40. Three hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3048:40. Four hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3170:40. Four hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3292:40. Five hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3414:40. Five hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3536:40. Six hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3658:40. Six hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3780:40. Seven hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—3902:40. Seven hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4024:40. Eight hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4146:40. Eight hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4268:40. Nine hundred mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4390:40. Nine hundred and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4512:40. One thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4634:40. One thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4756:40. Two thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—4878:40. Two thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5000:40. Three thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5122:40. Three thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5244:40. Four thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5366:40. Four thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5488:40. Five thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5610:40. Five thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5732:40. Six thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5854:40. Six thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—5976:40. Seven thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6098:40. Seven thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6220:40. Eight thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6342:40. Eight thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6464:40. Nine thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6586:40. Nine thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6708:40. Ten thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6830:40. Ten thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—6952:40. Eleven thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7074:40. Eleven thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7196:40. Twelve thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7318:40. Twelve thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7440:40. Thirteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7562:40. Thirteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7684:40. Fourteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7806:40. Fourteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—7928:40. Fifteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8050:40. Fifteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8172:40. Sixteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8294:40. Sixteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8416:40. Seventeen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8538:40. Seventeen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8660:40. Eighteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8782:40. Eighteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—8904:40. Nineteen thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9026:40. Nineteen thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9148:40. Twenty thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9270:40. Twenty thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9392:40. Twenty-one thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9514:40. Twenty-one thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9636:40. Twenty-two thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9758:40. Twenty-two thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—9880:40. Twenty-three thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—10002:40. Twenty-three thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—10124:40. Twenty-four thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—10246:40. Twenty-four thousand and fifty mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—10368:40. Twenty-five thousand mile—Won by Royal, Oak Park, 2nd, Evanston, 3rd; Weir, Evanston, 4th. Time—1

LIVE STOCK ON
FARMS OF U. S.
BREAKS RECORDSValuation of \$8,830,204-
000 Given by Govern-
ment Report.

Live stock on farms in the United States Jan. 1, 1919, given by the government report aggregated 219,775,000, an increase of 6,244,000 over the same time a year ago. Valuation and numbers are the highest known, the valuation being \$8,830,204,000, a gain of \$546,600,000 for the year, and 2,000,000,000 as compared with two years ago.

Figures on hogs of 75,857,000 set a new record as a result of the propaganda of the government for the farmers to raise 15 per cent more hogs to feed the army in this country and Europe, where live stock has been depleted to an alarming extent.

Valuation Is Higher.

The gain in hogs for the year is not as large as expected, being 4,600,000, or 6.5 per cent. There are nearly 17,000,000 more than in 1914 when the war in Europe started. The valuation of \$2,901 a head is \$2.50 higher than last year, and the total valuation of \$1,865,287,000 is far above anything known.

A gain of 157,000 milch cows and 157,000 in other cattle was shown, setting new records. Cows are valued at \$1,865,000, or \$7.25 a head, an increase of \$5.00, while the total valuation increased \$2,136,000.

The \$1,350,000 of other cattle increased 257,000 and had a valuation of \$1,960,000, gaining \$180,000 for the year.

Increase in Sheep.

In the way of sheep there were 49,863,000, an increase of 1,260,000, with a total value of \$11,611,000, a small decrease.

Despite the heavy exports of horses to Europe there were 21,534,000 here Jan. 1, or 21,000 less than last year, and the value a head of \$38.43 was the lowest in years. Mules increased 52,000 and the price advanced \$6.78 a head, there being a valuation put on the 4,325,000 of \$667,787,000.

LINDSAY LIGHT
COMPANY SHOWS
EARNINGS LOSS

The Lindsay Light company presents a fiscal report for the seven months ended Dec. 31 to adjust itself to a change of its business year. Earnings for the period were \$110,367, equal to 16 per cent on the stock. This is at the rate of 27 per cent for a full year and compares to 83 per cent earned in the previous year. During seven months 10 per cent was paid common stock, as compared to 70 per cent in the full year ending May 31, 1918, the old fiscal year, in which net profits were \$528,978.

The balance sheet compares:

Assets	Dec. 31, 1918, May 31, 1918.
Building and real estate	\$143,996.00 \$143,996.00
Merchandise	348,772.32 325,457.00
Accounts receivable	35,251.00 34,276.28
Good will, trade marks and patents	268,657.11 400,307.81
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4 1/2%	600,000.00 600,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4%	287,500.00 237,500.00
Accounts payable	3,434.00
Cash	25,147.77 145,137.12
Totals	\$1,738,714.83 \$1,828,453.39

LIABILITIES.

Assets	Dec. 31, 1918, May 31, 1918.
7% cumulative preferred	\$400,000.00 \$400,000.00
Common	600,000.00 600,000.00
Accounts payable	21,147.77 145,137.12
Notes payable	100,000.00
Bank 5% note	100,000.00
Balance of fund for federal taxes and contingencies	2,430.88 33,924.43
Reserve for estimated federal taxes and contingencies	35,000.00 200,000.00
Surplus	488,984.28 447,393.82
Totals	\$1,738,714.83 \$1,828,453.39

Interest Shown in Fate
of B. & O. Notes and Loans

New York, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—As Feb. 1 approaches railroad operators and bankers show increasing interest in the manner in which the \$2,500,000 notes and bank loans of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company will be met. No definite statement has as yet been made by the company's bankers, but it is generally believed in authoritative quarters that a further extension of the notes will be requested.

The Baltimore and Ohio directors met today and declared the regular 2 per cent quarterly dividend on the common and preferred stock without making its payment dependent upon the receipts of funds from the railroad administration.

Illinois Coal Mine Sold
to New Chicago Company

The Pond Creek Coal company's coal mine, one of the largest producing mines in southern Illinois, was sold to D. E. McMillan, operating the McMillan Coal company of Chicago, and James M. McElvaine of Springfield, at a conference in the Great Northern hotel last night.

The property consists of 1,000 acres near Freeman, Franklin county, upon which is the mine with an output of 1,600 tons a day, employing 250 men.

The price paid was \$250,000. Robert Dick, Fred Dick, Joseph Bailey, and Henry Bailey of Du Quoin, Perry county, being the former owners of the property.

Morgan Joins in Fight
Against Mexican Exactions

New York, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Some of the most powerful banking interests in the city, among them J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust company, the First National bank, and the National City bank, have become identified with the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico and will lend support to the determination of the association to send representatives to the peace conference in Paris in the hope that a solution of the difficulties can be decided upon there.

STOCK MARKET
AVERAGES

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

High.	Low.	Last.
25 railroads	80.53	80.53
25 industrials	81.25	81.25
50 stocks	70.98	70.97

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 21	70.98	70.97
Jan. 20	70.78	70.90
Jan. 19	72.09	71.38
Jan. 18	71.55	71.55
Jan. 17	72.51	72.07
Jan. 16	73.49	73.19

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 10-19	70.98	70.97
Jan. 10-19	70.98	70.97
Jan. 10-19	70.98	70.97

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

High.	Low.	Last.
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97

FULL YEAR.

High.	Low.	Last.
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97

TO DATE.

High.	Low.	Last.
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97
1918-19	70.98	70.97

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture, in its report on the condition of live stock and range of the United States, with 1918 figures revised.

FARM ANIMALS.

SWINE.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	75,857,000	\$1,865,287,000
1917	71,593,000	\$1,865,287,000
1916	67,706,000	\$1,865,287,000
1915	64,818,000	\$1,865,287,000
1914	60,923,000	\$1,865,287,000

HORSES.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	21,534,000	\$828,453,390
1917	21,000,000	\$828,453,390
1916	20,480,000	\$828,453,390
1915	19,960,000	\$828,453,390
1914	19,440,000	\$828,453,390

MULES.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	4,325,000	\$667,787,000
1917	4,270,000	\$667,787,000
1916	4,215,000	\$667,787,000
1915	4,160,000	\$667,787,000
1914	4,105,000	\$667,787,000

MILCH COWS.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	15,700,000	\$1,865,287,000
1917	15,200,000	\$1,865,287,000
1916	14,700,000	\$1,865,287,000
1915	14,200,000	\$1,865,287,000
1914	13,700,000	\$1,865,287,000

OTHER CATTLE.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	10,118,330	\$1,865,287,000
1917	10,118,330	\$1,865,287,000
1916	10,118,330	\$1,865,287,000
1915	10,118,330	\$1,865,287,000
1914	10,118,330	\$1,865,287,000

SHEEP.

Year.	Total.	Value.
1918	49,863,000	\$11,611,000
1917	48,603,000	\$11,611,000
1916	47,418,000	\$11,611,000
1915	46,233,000	\$11,611,000
1914	45,048,000	\$11,611,000

CHICAGO UNLISTED STOCKS

(Quotations by F. M. Zeller & Co.)

INDUSTRIALS.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
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Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
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Am. Exp.

Symbol	Price
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70
Am. Exp.	70

Am. Exp.

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FINANCIAL
NOTES

The steel industry of the country is now on a 65 per cent basis. As incoming orders are not running more than 25 per cent of capacity, it is expected that production will show further falling off before the close of the current month. Consumers do not seem inclined to make commitments. Earnings of the steel companies are running low and steel manufacturers say that returns for the current quarter will be the poorest reported in several years. As a result of the reduced operations the cost of production has advanced. Earnings of some companies this quarter are at a rate insufficient for dividends, according to western operators.

Illinois state banks, exclusive of Chicago, on Dec. 31 last showed total deposits of \$1,136,638,327.46, an increase of \$20,377,187.23 over those on Nov. 30, the date of the last statement, according to the report of State Auditor Andrew Russell. Banks other than in Chicago totaled \$54 and Chicago banks ninety-six. Total resources of banks, except Chicago, on Dec. 31, was \$1,380,811,971.89, an increase of \$31,294,375.43 over the Nov. 2 report.

The combined report of the Chile Copper company and the Chile Exploration company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1918, shows surplus after charges of \$2,701,630, equal to 71c a share earned on Chile Copper company's \$950,000 outstanding capital stock of \$25 a share par value. This compares with surplus of \$1,445,747, or 38c a share, in the quarter ended June 30, 1918. No mention is made of war taxes.

At a special meeting of the Air Reduction company Feb. 19, following the annual meeting, stockholders will be asked to approve an increase in common stock from 25 to 30 shares of no par value. At present there is authorized 100,000 shares, of which 40,000 shares have been issued. The balance of 60,000 shares is reserved for the conversion of the preferred.

The government suit against the Southern Pacific to recover California oil lands alleged to have been fraudulently patented will be heard by the United States Supreme court March 3, from the government appearing as appellant from an adverse decision in the court of appeals.

Stockholders of Savage Arms have formed a protective committee to demand a distribution of \$50 or \$75 a share from the company to reduce war taxes. It is pointed out that if the larger sum be disbursed there might still remain as company property the plants at Utica, Sharon, and Philadelphia and quick assets of \$30,000,000.

Directors of the Federal Sign company were reflected at the annual meeting. Officers will be elected at the directors' meeting in February.

The December output of Transvaal gold mines was announced yesterday at \$2,723,836. This makes \$28,808,088 for the year, as compared to \$28,323,921 in 1917 and \$30,484,934 in 1916.

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pay. Welsbach Co., 629 W
SOLICITORS—HOUSE TO
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night. Room 515, 30 N

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Chicago Headquarters
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for work; state referen

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9th floor, retail.
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—experience.
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—620 S. Michigan-av.

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